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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXII NO 305 BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

TEXTILE CRISIS FACES AHMEDABAD

Labour Prepared To Down Tools

If New Move Is Not Referred To Arbitration

OWNERS' LETTER TO LABOUR ASSOCIATION

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

The Millowners' Association has replied to the Labour Association stating that they have not passed the resolution about wage cut, but that a meeting of all the Ahmedabad Millowners had done so.

The reply adds that regarding the suspension of collection of subscription to the Labour Association by mills a copy of the resolution would be forwarded to the Labour Association after it is finally adopted by the Millowners' Association.

IF ARBITRATION IS DENIED

It is understood that the Labour Association is preparing for a general strike in case its demand for arbitration on the proposed 10per cent cut is rejected by the Millowners' Association.

The Labour Association is collecting detailed information about all mill operatives in Ahmedabad and is taking their signatures to pledge themselves not to act as black-legs in the event of a strike.—A. P.

"Wage-Reduction Proposal Already Under Arbitration"

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

The Admedabad Labour Association has so far not received any reply from the Millowners' Association to its letter enquiring of the latter whether press reports about a resolution contemplating a ten per cent wage-cut as a result of the reduction of hours of work from January 1st passed by the Millowners' Association were true.

The Labour Association has therefore addressed another letter to-day in the course of which it says:—

"Members of your Association would be contravening the established procedure and existing conventions, if they were to make a reduction of this nature except as a result of agreement with the Labour Association or by virtue of an arbitration award. Your proposal for a reduction of wages is already under arbitration awaiting final settlement by an umpire. Our own view is that the reduction of hours is brought about by law in recognition of the workers' need to be relieved of the excessive strain of long hours. Workers cannot legitimately be asked to secure relief in this direction at the expense of their food, clothing and other material requirements. If, however, you do not find yourself in agreement with this view a proper and constitutional course would be to submit the matter to arbitration."—A.P.

Smt. Lalita, a flutist of the South Indian Women's Orchestra, a diploma holder in music from the Madras University has sung in H.M.V. records in the role of Sakuntala.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Open Session Postponed To Dec. 30 Owing To Heavy Agenda

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

The President-elect of the Socialist Conference, Seth Damodar Swarup, reached Etawah this morning.

The Subjects Committee met this morning and on account of the heavy agenda before it, it was decided to postpone the open session of the Conference to December 30.

Messrs. Sampuranand, Sunderlal Vishambar Dyal, Tripthati Chandrabhan Gupta, Mohanlal Gautam, Sardar Narbadaprasad Singh, Ramkumar Shahtri, Muzaffar Hussain and Shyamacharan Shastri arrived to-day.

The President-elect of the Political Conference arrives to-morrow and will be taken in procession.

Mr. Sundarlal opened the Swadeshi Exhibition this afternoon.—A.P.

"THESE BLOKES SEEM FRIENDLY"

British Soldiers Humour Saarlanders

(Special Cable.)

SAARBRUCKEN, Dec. 26.

The prospect of incidents likely to disturb peace in the Saar before or after the plebiscite is very unlikely in view of the good relations steadily being established between foreign soldiers and inhabitants. A big crowd listened and applauded the band of the Essex Regiment at the market place of Neunkirchen in the morning. British troops everywhere appeared on best terms with Saarlanders who frequently offer them drinks and cigarettes as token of friendship.

A member of the Essex Regiment said: "This not half bad spot. These blokes seem quite friendly. I had more drinks offered me during the last few days than for a long time in England."

SAAR PLEBISCITE

Frontiers To Be Closed Till January 26

(Special Cable.)

SAARBRUCKEN, Dec. 26.

Saar frontiers will be closed at midnight to-night until Jan. 26 in order to exclude undesirable elements during the plebiscite period.

People will not be admitted unless they possess permit.

Scottish League Matches

LONDON, Dec. 25

In the Scottish League, second division, St. Bernards beat Edinburgh by six goals to two, playing on latter's ground.

Christmas Tragedies

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA

HAMILTON, (Ontario) Dec. 26. Fifteen persons were killed and at least thirty injured on siding in Dundas, when Canadian National Railways Express crashed into the rear of Christmas excursion train, last two coaches of which were totally wrecked.—Reuter.

PINNED UNDER WRECKAGE

LATER.

The dead number 16. Three coaches were almost demolished and passengers were pinned under the wreckage.

The accident occurred where the line skirts a high cliff. One coach is porsed on the very brink.

CHRISTMAS DEATHROLL

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

The Christmas holiday death roll in the United States as a result of accidents is at least 166 which includes seven occupants of a motor car killed in Chicago when an Express struck a car. The engine of train was derailed but none of the passengers was hurt.

Mother And 3 Children Burnt To Death

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SEDALIA, Mission Dec. 26.

A mother and three children were burned to death when a Christmas tree caught fire and set the clothes ablaze during a party.

BRITISH STEAMER GUTTED BY FIRE

Looting Parties Play Havoc

(Special Cable.)

HONG KONG. Dec 26.

Seventhousand-ton British steamer, "City of Cambridge," was gutted by fire and £250,000 worth of cargo is lost as a result of the fight between two gangs of looters.

The ship ran aground on the dangerous Pratas Reef in October when the cruiser, "Suffolk" rescued the crew of 80. The vessel has been bought by a salvage company.

A few days ago a gang of looters were driven off from the ship by Japanese and Chinese fishermen whereupon they retaliated by setting fire to what cargo had not otherwise been stolen.

PICTURE OF R. T. C. MEETING

Will Be Hung In Assembly Building

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26.

To commemorate the fact that he was the first Indian to lead the Legislative Assembly, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has presented a picture of the meeting of the Round Table Conference in London.

Arrangements are being made to have the picture hung in the Legislative Assembly building.—United Press.

RYDER CUP GOLF

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

Jacobus, President, Professional Golfers' Association, announced that the Ryder Cup matches will take place on September 28 and 29.

Mrs. Padam a vocalist of the South Indian Women's Orchestra has taken the diploma in Indian music from the University of Madras.

CATHOLICS & CASTES!

Nearly Two Lacs Of Goans May Revert To Hinduism?

BOMBAY, Dec. 26.

An important resolution has been submitted to the All-India Catholic Conference to be held at Poona this week by the Executive Council of the Goan Uplift Association, Bombay, requesting them to initiate a discussion on the subject of caste distinctions observed among the Roman Catholics of Goa in their Churches.

It is contended that the situation caused by the existing state of affairs is likely to create hostility to religion and the clergy. They also point out the grave danger of nearly 2 lacs of Roman Catholics, who are adversely affected at present reverting to Hinduism, and urge upon the Conference to exert the moral pressure of the All-India Catholic opinion upon a situation, which is characterised as intolerable.—A. P.

CLYDE LEADS WORLD SHIP-BUILDING

Output During Year Amounts To Half Of U. K.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Clyde led the world ship-building and engineering in 1934 by launching 67 ships totalling 268,121 tons. Twenty-one producing yards have a tonnage output of nearly half the total of the United Kingdom output and a quarter of the world output. This approximates to a total Clyde tonnage for the previous three years but only one-third of the record established by Clyde in 1913.

"Queen Mary," one year's work of Clyde, equalled the combined output of Germany, Italy and Denmark. One dozen ship-building engineering firms which were idle a year ago are now in active operation.

The engineering output at 713,523 horse-power reached the highest since 1929.

RENT REMISSION IN COCHIN STATE

COCHIN, Dec. 26.

A Press Communique issued by the Cochin Durbar states that the Durbar are pleased to grant a remission of 12½ per cent. in the rent due in respect of the paromboos for the year 1110 M.E. to the tenants of Crangannur Estate in Cochin.

The concession will not apply to Br. assessments payable on the land.—United Press.

Mrs. Naidu Declines Civic Honour!

No Party To Irrelevant Local Controversies

MIRPURKHAS MUNICIPAL ADDRESS

(From A Correspondent.)

MIRPURKHAS, December 26.

Dr. Choithram, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement:—

"When Mrs. Naidu arrived in Mirpurkhas this morning she was given the advance copy of the address which the Municipality proposed to present her.

Irrelevant And Controversial

"It contained much controversial matter which was irrelevant to the address.

Refuses To Be Exploited

"After full consideration she decided that it would be ill-advised on her part to allow the occasion to be exploited for the airing of personal controversies between local citizens.

Declines Honour

"She had, therefore, regretfully to forgo the pleasure of receiving the civic welcome."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu accompanied by Dr. Choithram and Mr. and Mrs. Jairamdas arrived here yesterday. She was received and garlanded by Maharaj Chularam and other Congressmen.

The presentation of the Municipal address had to be abandoned owing to her refusal to accept the same.

She addressed a huge meeting of ladies in the Tilak Hall and exhorted them to take to swadeshi and to teach their children to be clean and brave and robust and to educate their girls like boys and appealed for Hindu-Muslim unity. Mr. Jairamdas also addressed the meeting.

In the evening a big public meeting was held on the Azad Maidan under the presidentship of Dr. Vatanmal. Mr. Ghulam Hyder sang a song specially composed by him.

Dr. Vatanmal welcomed the guests on behalf of the citizens. Dr. Choithram and Mr. Jairamdas spoke on the Congress programme. Mrs. Naidu appealed for unanimous rejection of the J. P. C. Report. The party left at 8-30 p.m.

TASK BEFORE LEAGUE

Council To Consider Abyssinian Note In Jan. Session

GENEVA, Dec. 26.

The Abyssinian note makes no direct appeal to the League to deal with the matter. But the Council of the League will consider the dispute in its January session as also the Persian Iraq differences. Persia expressed confidence that the League will afford an equitable solution although she considers some points which are involved are matters for direct negotiations.—Reuter.

Abyssinian Troops Massing?

ROME, Dec. 26.

A complete denial of assertions in the Abyssinian protest has been officially issued.

It adds, Abyssinian troops are massing in the vicinity of Ualual and other parts occupied by Italian troops.—Reuter

MUTINOUS CONVICTS

Riotous Christmas Scene In Glasgow Prison

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The mutinous behaviour of convicts in Barlinnie Prison, Glasgow during the weekend was renewed on Christmas Day, when half a dozen prisoners and two warders were injured.

First the outbreak occurred on Saturday with a party of 50 marching to the exercise yard, seized tobacco kept for men on remand and lighting up and marching round and round the yard. The authorities managed to marshal them into cells but when found debarred from the usual exercise, some men smashed the cell windows and one prisoner is also reported to have attacked a warder.

Yesterday when the prisoners found the usual period of recreation curtailed some attacked warders, but were soon overpowered by other warders.

VICTORIA BEATS N. SOUTH WALES

Sheffild Shield Match Result

(Special Cable).

MELBOURNE, Dec. 26.

The Sheffield Shield Match between Victoria and New South Wales which commenced on December 21 resulted in win for Victoria by nine wickets.

The following are the final scores: Victoria 558. New South Wales 289 and following on 307 (Chipperfield 84, Kippax 52, Oldfield 63, White 52, Fleetwood Smith five for 121). Victoria second innings 41 for one.

S. Australia Beats Queensland

(Special Cable).

ADELAIDE, Dec. 28.

In the Sheffield Shield Match between South Australia and Queensland which commenced on Dec. 22 South South Australia won by eight wickets.

Scores:—Quensland 430 and 249 (Andrews 68, Tallon 86, Grimmett 7 for 109). South Australia 644 for seven declared (Lonergan 137 Bedcock 137) and 37 for two.

ANTARCTIC AVIATION EXPEDITIONS

Ellsworth Makes 2,650 Miles On X'mas Day

(Special Cable.)

DUNEDIN (Lincoln), Dec. 26.

Ellsworth realised the principal object of the Elisworth-Wilkins Antarctic expedition on Christmas Day by completing his flight, from Deception Island in the South Shetland group to the far end of the Weddell sea and thence to Little America, of 2,650 miles.

The expedition hoped to discover whether the vast Antarctic continent is a single land or not.

No particulars of the flight are yet received.

The Byrd expedition also is in the Antarctic. The two expeditions will shortly join.

REVOLUTION IN ALBANIA

ATHENS, Dec. 26.

Revolution has broken out in Albania according to an unconfirmed report here.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

EXCISE PARTY ATTACKED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26.

Mr. Trilochan Das, an Excise Inspector who was accompanied by a police party on a search in Chatta Shahji, was assaulted by half a dozen alleged smugglers of cocaine and liquor and received injuries Three persons have been arrested.

Police are investigating.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a Suitable Match of reformed views for an accomplished girl of 17-18 years, fair and beautiful of a High Caste Hindu family The girl knows Telugu, Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi. A vegetarian is preferable. Please apply with full particulars to Dr. S. R. Machave, Kandevadi, Bombay. (3435).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Graduate Teacher, able to teach History and French to higher classes. Pay Rs. 60-3-75. Apply with testimonials to Head Master, S. G. T. High School for Girls, Rajkot, C. S. (9429).

Wanted—Branch Secretaries. Lady Supdtts. and Supdtts. up to Rs. 250 monthly. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore. (3441)

Wanted 5 capable assistants as Store-keeper and agent for Perfumery goods. Salary Rs. 100 p.m. Travelling and rent extra. For particulars apply BECPWO, Post Box No. 6729, Calcutta. (3434).

Wanted an Astrologer, well-equipped in English with any vernacular. Write your experience to: J. M. Pandit, Deolali. (3425).

Wanted an experienced and capable Folding Overseer (Fancy lines) for local Cotton Mills. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9400, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an F.R.C.S.(England) as Medical Officer, Parekh Dispensary, Surat on Rs. 300—10—350 plus Rs. 30 House Rent p.m. Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials to the Chief Officer, Borough Municipality, Surat before 10-1-1935. (9328)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 30 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 17 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Ambitious Students are invited to join the Panjab Matriculation guarantee course on or before the 30th of November when the admissions for the same will be closed. Senior Cambridge a passport to all Universities Indian and foreign. Classes for July examinations will commence on the 1st of December. Apply: Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Engineering Institute, New Delhi: Next session in January. Civil and Electrical Engineering, courses covering City and Guilds Examinations. Prospectus free. (3403).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

We will purchase whole editions of books of educational value, written by noted writers. Apply Box No. 3442, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted energetic and influential gentlemen in all parts of Bombay Presidency to work as Chief and Special Agents in the Life Department of the Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Departments other than Life being organised. Please communicate stating previous experience and the business you can guarantee, with N. K. Bhartiya & Sons, Managing Agents, P.O. Box No. 42, Cawnpore. (3437)

Wanted energetic agents on easy cash security. Liberal Salary & Commission offered. Apply to:— Suryah Tea Supply Company, Main Road, Mettupalayam. (3440).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

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SHARE CERTIFICATES for 100 Shares bearing Nos. 29253 to 29352 of the Industrial & Prudential Assurance Company, Limited standing in the name of Mr. Dalsukhrai Seodial have been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of the above share certificates should be notified to the above Company at its registered office (Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay) within 15 days from the date hereof otherwise duplicate share certificates concerning the above shares will be issued to the undersigned.

(Signature).
DALSUKHRAI SEODIAL.
175, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
3442

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 9th day of January, 1935, at 4 o'clock (Standard Time) in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, of passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:

THE RESOLUTION ABOVE REFERRED TO.

"That Article 100 of the Articles of Association of this Company be deleted and the following Article be inserted in place of the existing Article:—

"The qualification of a Director of the Company (other than the Ex-Officio Director, Special Director or Debenture Director) shall be the holding in his own right of at least 40 Shares in the Company of any class or nominal value."

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that, should the abovementioned Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, and such Meeting will be held on the 25th day of January, 1935, at the same time and place, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

By Order of the Board
For and on behalf of
The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
TATA SONS, LTD., Agents.
By their Constituted Attorney,
P. J. BILIMORIA.
Dated. 20th December, 1934.
9398

GOVERNMENT OF BIKANER.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of annual requirements of stores for the Elec and Mech. and Medical Departments during the period from 1st February, 1935, to 31st January, 1936, as shown below and will be received by the undersigned till the 17th January, 1935.

1. Section No. 1. Electric Stores.
2. Section No. 2. Mechanical Stores.
3. Section No. 3. Tools and Plant.
4. Section No. 14. Medicines and Surgical Instruments.

A copy of the sectional tender with the form of conditions of tender and contract could be had from the undersigned on payment of tender fee of Rs. 2 (Rupees two only) per section which will not be refunded.

Tender forms will not be sent per V.P.P.

NIHAL CHAND SARWAL,
Secretary,
Stores Purchase Committee,
Bikaner.
Bikaner, 17-12-'34. 9413

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the UNIVERSITY GARDENS will be CLOSED to the Public for 24 hours, commencing at 12 midnight on Sunday, the 30th December, and ending at 12 midnight on the 31st December, 1934.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 27th December, 1934.
9425

LINGARAJ COLLEGE, BELGAUM.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts to be created from 15th June 1935 in the LINGARAJ COLLEGE, Belgaum, on the scale of Rs. 125-5-200-10-250 for a Professor and Rs. 125-5-200 for a Lecturer, and Rs. 60-3-120 for a Demonstrator. Posts:—2 Lecturers in Mathematics, 1 Lecturer in Philosophy, 1 Lecturer in Sanskrit and Marathi, 1 Lecturer in Kannada and Sanskrit, 1 Professor in Economics, 1 Lecturer in Portuguese, 1 Lecturer in Chemistry, 1 Lecturer in Biology, 2 Demonstrators in Physics, 1 Demonstrator in Chemistry, 1 Demonstrator in Biology.

Candidates must ordinarily be men of first-class career and have teaching experience in Colleges. The minimum qualification for the post of a Professor and Lecturers shall be M.A. or M.Sc. and for Demonstrators B.A. (Science) or B.Sc. Selected candidates may be started on any higher pay within the scale in accordance with their qualification and experience. Selected candidates will be appointed on TWO years' probation and will be confirmed after that period if their services are approved. They will earn their first increment at the end of the THIRD year of service. They will be given the benefit of the Society's Provident Funds according to the Society's rules. They will be required to execute a bond to serve the Society for at least three years, in default, to forfeit such amount as the Society may, from time to time, prescribe.

The applicants should state in full age, academic career, qualifications (with classes obtained and dates of examinations) previous experience and should send in recent testimonials regarding character and fitness. The applications 'MUST' reach the undersigned not later than 30th January, 1935. The candidates who are likely to be selected will be called for interview at their own expense.

S. C. NANDIMATH,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Lingaraj College, Belgaum.
25-12-34. 9433.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPRIETARY RIGHT & GOODWILL IN A "FURSAD."

Under instructions from Dadabhoy Rustamji Kharas and in pursuance of the power of Sale, contained in the preliminary mortgage decree of 8-7-31, in Suit No. 434 of 1931, in the High Court of Bombay and on a|c and risk of Mr. Keki Ruttonji Bhaya, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 8th January, 1935 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) at their Rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the proprietary right and goodwill of the said Keki Ruttonji Bhaya in a vernacular monthly called "Fursad."

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply:
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Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Sethna House, Carmichael Road, off Peddar Road very handsome household modern and Jacobean furniture such as large sliding dining table, Jacobean chairs, and sideboard, modern style drawing room suites centre table, book-stand, corner book-case, tables, Diwan round shape twin bedsteads with box mattresses, round shape mirror almyrahs, lady's triple mirror dressing table, chests of drawers teapoys, writing desks, linen, cupboards, easy and low chairs, cane furniture, verandah furniture, etc.

The property of R. K Nehru Esq., I.C.S. Asst. Collector, Bombay and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

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Argun	,,	8th	,,	23rd	,,
Kifuku	,,	14th	,,	28th	,,
Shinnoh	,,	23rd	,,	7th	Feb.
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Havre	,,	10th	Feb.	23rd	,,

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INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

Preparations For Calcutta Session

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The arrangements for holding the 22nd session of the Indian Science Congress Association at Calcutta from January 2, to January 8, 1935, are nearing completion. The session will be opened on January 2 at 10-30 a.m. at the Senate Hall by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will also be present. The opening speech of the Viceroy will be broadcast.

The meeting of the various sections of the Congress in which important scientific papers will be read and discussed, will be held in the lecture rooms of the Baker Laboratory, Presidency College and of the Institute of Hygiene. There will be a number of interesting social functions. On January 3, Sir John Anderson will entertain the members of the Science Congress at an afternoon party at the Government House. On January 4, the University of Calcutta will meet the members at the University College of Science. On January 5, the Mayor of Calcutta will be 'At Home' to the members in the grounds of the Indian Museum.

On January 7, the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., will entertain them at their Manicktala Factory and on the same night at 8 p.m. there will be a Public Dinner in which the members of the local Reception Committee and the members of the Congress will participate.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

There will be three public lectures, one on the structure of Nucleus by Prof. Venkatesachar of Bangalore on January 3, another on Quest for Oil by Mr. Evans of the Burma Oil Co., and a third on the Chemistry in the Customs Department by Dr. H. P. Dunnicliff of Lahore. The lectures will be delivered at the Senate Hall at 6 p.m. every day. On Sunday, January 6, different parties of the Science Congress members will visit Jamshedpur Iron Works of Tata Iron and Steel Co., Paharpur (Archaeological excavation) and Rajmahal Hills (Fossil plants).

On January 7, at 5 p.m. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will inaugurate the National Institute of Science at the University Senate Hall. The Baker Laboratory of Presidency College, will be Congress headquarters, office of the secretaries and information bureau, Congress Post Office will all be located there.—AP.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
FRIDAY, 28th DEC. 6-30 P.M.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
Unique Opportunity
SOUTH INDIAN LADIES' ORCHESTRA
VEENAS, VIOLINS,
FLUTE, MRIDANG, etc.
Prices: Rs. 10; Rs. 5; Rs. 2|4; Re. 1|2, Re. 0|9|0 (inc. tax)
Bookings: Messrs. S. ROSE & CO., Ltd.
At the THEATRE on day of performance.

BUNDELKHAND AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

Appeal For Rs. Seven Lacs For Building, Equipments And Reserve Fund

The President of the Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi, in making an appeal for Rs. 7 lacs says:—

"The Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College has been established at Jhansi with the intention of imparting education in Ayurveda, on up-to-date scientific lines. Surgery forms part of the courses fixed for study. The medium of education is Hindi, although students will have regular classes in English and Sanskrit, throughout the period of training.

The Senior Course trains students to the standard of Bechelor of Medicine and Surgery M.B.S.A. The Junior Course trains students to the standard of Licenciate in Medicine and Surgery L.M.S.A. The College will have fully equipped dis-section rooms, chemical laboratory, hospital with male and female wards and maternity home Pathological apparatus, botanical garden and other scientific requisites.

Estimate of cost of buildings is rupees one lac. College building is already in progress. The construction of the hospital will begin about the middle of January 1935. Equipments and Reserve Funds will require another Rs. 6 Lacs at least. The college is intended to serve as a Central institution to admit students form all over the country. It is the only institution of its kind.

College Free Dispensary is doing immense good to the people at large. I appeal to all, rich and poor, to subscribe to the funds generously."

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has started his tour in Gujarat. Addressing a public meeting at Bulsar he made an appeal for contribution to the fund in aid of the farmers.

KOHINOOR
CINEMA
DADAR (B.B.)
To-day, To-morrow
and
On Saturday only

Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 P.M.
Matinee on Saturday at 2-30 P.M.

From SUNDAY, the 30th Dec
Our New Year Attraction.
QUEEN CHRISTIANA
Featuring:—
GRETA GARBO and JOHN GILBERT.

The BEST SHOW ALWAYS

TWO SHOWS DAILY | Marvellous Change of Programme for X'MAS - - - HOLIDAYS - - - | TWO SHOWS DAILY

At 5 p.m. THURSDAY, 27th Dec., 1934. At 9-30 p.m.

Prof. KEELERY'S FAMOUS
"Whiteway Circus"
And ROYAL MENAGERIE
at Nana Chowk Gowalia Tank Road.
DEATH-DEFYING stunts on SEVEN HORIZONTAL BARS
Blood-Curdling dexterity at KNIFE-THROWING of Mr. Willison & Miss Ruth
THE SENSATIONAL TIGER-JUMP will pin you to your seat.
THE WONDERFUL ACROBATIC TROUPE
THE DENTAL BUTTERFLIES SHALL GIVE YOU THE RAREST THRILL!
PLEASING THRILLS! MERRY ACTS!! WONDERFUL SENSATIONS!!!
Prices of Admission: From As. 9 to Rs. 4|8.
Special arrangement for Ladies. | Special Tram arrangement after the shows.

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This Prospectus has been filed for registration as required under Section 92 (2) of Act VII of 1913.

SUTLEJ COTTON MILLS, Ltd.,

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act of 1913).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 25,00,000

It is divided into 2,50,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each It is intended to issue at present only 1,50,000 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 15 lacs payable as follows:—
Rs. 2-8 per share on application. Rs. 2-8 per share on allotment. The balance as and when required by the Directors of the Company.
About 40 per cent of the issued Capital has already been promised by the Managing Agents, the Directors and their friends.
The right of voting at the general meeting is one vote for every ordinary share. It is not intended at present to issue any preference or deferred, founders or management shares

DIRECTORS:

1. Mr. G. D. BIRLA, of Messrs. Birla Bros., Ltd.
2. The Hon. Rai Bahadur LALA RAM SARAN DAS, C.I.E., Lahore.
3. Mr. BISHAMBERLAL MAHESHWARI, Merchant of Bombay.
4. Rai Bahadur Seth GANGA SAGAR JATIA, Merchant and Banker of Khurja.

BANKERS:

1. The IMPERIAL BANK of India. 2. The CENTRAL BANK of India, Ltd.,

AUDITORS:

Messrs. S. R. BATLIBOI & Co. of Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. BIRLA Bros., Ltd., of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, etc.

REGISTERED OFFICE: Subzimandi, Delhi.

The Company has been formed with the objects specified in the Memorandum and Articles of Association. A copy of the Memorandum is printed in the fold of the Prospectus and forms part of it.

The Company has been formed particularly for the purpose of erecting and working of a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in the Punjab, where there are facilities for obtaining raw cotton and selling cloth.

The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of ordinary shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10,000 except that the Managing Agents have the right to nominate two Directors who need not hold shares as aforesaid and who will not be subject to retirement by rotation and shall not be counted in determining the rotation of retirement of Directors. The senior of the nominees of the Managing Agents shall be the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The number of Directors shall not be less than three or more than seven.

The remuneration of every Director shall be Rs. 30 for every meeting of the Board attended by him. The Director shall also be remunerated for any extra service done by them outside their duties as defined by the Articles of Association. The Directors shall also be paid any travelling or other expenses of attending and returning from meetings of the Board including the Hotel expenses, and any other expenses properly incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

The persons above-named have agreed to become Directors of the Company. The Managing Agents of the Company will be Messrs Birla Brothers Ltd., whose Head Office is at No. 8 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

The minimum subscription on which the Director may proceed to allotment is 5 per cent. of the Company's authorised capital The Company has not yet purchased or acquired any property and has not entered into any agreement for the purchase or the acquisition of any property.

Commission not exceeding 2 per cent., may be paid for securing the subscription of shares.

The estimated amount of preliminary expenses is Rs 3,000.

The Articles of Association provide that the business of the Company shall be carried on by the Managing Agents subject to the supervision of the Board of Directors. The first Managing Agents will be Messrs Birla Brothers, Ltd., or their assigns or successors in business whether under the same or any other style or firm and they shall be entitled to remain and continue in the said office (unless they resign therefrom) for a period of 25 years from the incorporation of the Company with a further option to them for another 25 years and thereafter unless they be removed therefrom by an extraordinary resolution as specified in clause 116 of the Articles of Association of the Company. The Managing Agents shall be remunerated by an allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem so long as the number of spindles and looms in the Mills shall not be more than 10,000 and 250 respectively and when the spindles or looms shall exceed those figures the allowance shall be Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

The Managing Agents shall further be entitled to a commission of 2 per cent., on the gross proceeds of all sales made by the Company. The above terms will be incorporated in an agreement between the Company and the Managing Agents.—

The following Directors are interested in the remuneration of the Managing Agents:—

(a) Mr. G. D. Birla is interested as being a Managing Director of Messrs Birla Brothers, Ltd., the Managing Agents.

(b) Mr. Bishamberlal Maheshwari is interested in the remuneration of the Managing Agents to the extent of 4 as. share in the commission of 2 per cent., aforesaid.

(c) No Director is in any other way interested in the promotion of or in any other property that may be acquired by the Company.

(d) Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at any time during the usual business hours at the Registered Office of the Company at Delhi

Copies of the Prospectus and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company at Delhi.

Dated the 8th day of December, 1934.

G. D. BIRLA.
RAM SARAN DAS.
BISHAMBERLAL MAHESHWARI.
GANGA SAGAR JATIA.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL AND G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE

Report Of Manifold Activities For 1934

The King Edward Memorial Hospital during the year 1933-34 maintained 354 beds 206 for males 122 for females and 26 for children.

TUBERCULAR PATIENTS' WARD.

Though the tubercular patients in the early or advanced state of pulmonary disease continue to be transferred to the Turner Sanatorium and the Maratha Hospital respectively, as stated in para 18 below, the need of such a ward in the hospital continues to be acutely felt. The attendance of these patients in the outdoor department continues to grow due to the steadily increasing incidence of lung tubercle in the City, with the result that it becomes an increasingly difficult problem as to what to do with these patients. As many as 562 patients suffering from lung tubercle attended this department. Of these barely half the number could be admitted in the Maratha Hospital, Turner Sanatorium or otherwise, no provision being found for the remaining.

The total number of out-patient attendance was 2,07,811 casualty patients being 9,569.

The total number of operations on in-patients was 3,465 while the number of operations on out-patients was 4,277.

The annual expenditure amounts to Rs. 4,86,689, the cost, per in-patient, per day, being Rs. 3-0-8.

NURSING STAFF.

Fourteen and 19 nurses from this hospital passed in the first and final examinations respectively held by the Bombay Provincial Nursing Association.

The cost of nursing establishment works out at Rs. 87-11-9 per nurse per month

Two nurses each time assisted in the collection of funds on two "Special Hospital Race Days" arranged by the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee through the Western India Turf Club in February and November 1933.

Rs. 615 were received to start a library for the use of the Nurses in the Nurses' Home.

2,080 children from the Municipal Primary schools were treated during the year.

During the year under report, 70 fresh admissions were made in June 1933. The number of regular students on the rolls of whom 25 were lady students, at the close of the year was 363 besides 11 Postgraduate students.

During the year 147 students passed the M.B.B.S. examination of the University of Bombay.

Besides these there were 2 M.D.S., 1 M.S. and 1 D.O. during the year.

The total expenditure of the college and hostel comes to Rs. 2,14,149. The revenue of the college amounted to Rs. 93,327. The gross cost, per student, per year, comes to Rs. 590 while the net cost works out at Rs. 333 per student, per year.

The number of students resident in the students' hostel was 132. The total expenditure on the hostel was Rs. 9,186

The staff and the students of the hospital and college contributed for the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund Rs. 7,869-0-7.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION

Three Days' Session At Poona

POONA, Dec. 26.

A correspondent wires:—

Arrangements connected with the sixteenth session of the National Liberal Federation are nearing completion. The session commences at 3 p.m. on 28th instant at the Gokhale Hall, Poona.

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, President-Elect, arrives on Thursday, a little before noon by the Poona Express and will be accompanied by a large contingent of U.P. delegates. This will comprise Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and other prominent Liberals from that province.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad is already in Poona, while Mr. J. N. Basu, S. M. Bose, N. C. Roy and Rai Bahadur De reach here tonight. Dr. Paranjpye has also arrived from Lucknow and Sir Cowasji Jehangir arrives tomorrow evening.

All India Council of the Federation meets at Gokhale Hall on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The programme for the opening day as prepared by the Reception Committee includes the reading of the Presidential address and the speech of Chairman of the Reception Committee.

That day's session is expected to be over by five o'clock and the whole of Saturday will be devoted to the Subjects Committee deliberations, the session concluding with an open session on Sunday.—A. P.

Deccan Letter

HORTICULTURAL AND POULTRY SHOW

Will Be Held In January In Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Dn, Dec. 25.

The Agricultural Demonstration on the Government Main Farm, Raichur, has been postponed to 4th January, 1935.

POULTRY SHOW.

The Fifth Horticultural and Poultry show will be held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th January next in the Hyderabad Public Gardens, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture and financed by the Trust Fund. A considerable amount of money will be given as prizes on foliage plants, fruits, vegetables, flowers, fowl and eggs.

SHRADHANAND DAY.

Shradhanand day was celebrated by the Hyderabad Aryasamaj when a large gathering assembled. Messrs. Vinayak Rao, Baji Kishen Rao, and others spoke on various aspects of the late Swamiji's life and work.

The Hyderabad Legislative Council has appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the details of the Muslim Divorce Bill, submitted by Mr. Khaliluzaman Siddiq, to the Council.

BARODA LITERARY CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Dec. 26.

Prominent men in Marathi literature attended the 19th session of the Literary Conference from different towns of Bombay Presidency Berar Central Provinces, and other places.

Sjt. Udesingrao Raje opened the session. His Highness the Gaekwar Maharaja sent a message of good wishes for the success of the Conference.

President Of Press Workers' Conference

LUCKNOW, Dec. 26.

Mr. D. K. Dhole, President of the Lal Bavata Press, Kamgar Union, Bombay, has been elected President of the All India Press Workers Conference to be held here on 29th and 30th December.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF BAGLAN PEASANTS

Congress Committee To Enquire

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, Dec. 25.

The peasants of nearly twenty eight villages in Baglan and Kalwan Talukas of this district are undergoing acute suffering on account of the failure of the rains. A number of peasants are reported to have left their villages, in despair and gone to the towns nearby to seek employment. The peasants of all the villages had applied for remission without avail. A deputation of peasant led by Mr. Shewale, a prominent Non-Brahmin pleader of Satana, saw the Commissioner of the Central Division.

Congressmen of the district with the co-operation of the Nationalist non-Brahmins, have taken up the cause of the peasants. The Executive Committee of the M.P.C.C. has appointed a Committee to inquire into the grievances of the peasants and to do the needful in helping them to obtain relief.

Mr. Govind Hari Deshpande, the Congress leader of the district, who is a member of the aforesaid Committee left to-day for Baglan to join the other members who have already begun their work there.

Mr. N. G. Gore, one of the Secretaries of the All-India Congress Socialist party and a prominent Youth Leaguer of Poona is rendering a very splendid assistance to the Committee in the matter.

The D. C. C. have resolved to enlist 5,000 members and Messrs. R. H. Gadre, M. V. Janorkar and others are going to carry a lecturing tour in the district for that purpose. They will explain the resolution of fundamental rights passed at Karachi and the reformed constitution of the Congress as well as the nature of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Scheme.

Baroda Letter

MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE

Need Of Reform In "Lipi" Urged By Its President

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Dec. 26.

The nineteenth session of the Marathi Literary Conference began here to-day, in the spacious Hall of Nyaymindar at noon, under the presidentship of well-known Marathi writer and critic, R. S. Narayan Govind Chapekar.

General Nana Saheb Sindhe, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed all delegates and recounted the previous sessions of 1909 and 1921, held at Baroda.

President R. S. Narayan Govind Chapekar, began his address, amidst cheers. He delivered an interesting lecture on Marathi Literature. He referred to His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's contributions for the uplift and upkeep of Marathi Literature. He quoted certain humorous comparisions of Marathi and Gujerati languages, Baroda being home of Marathi-Gujerati and Gujerati-Marathi population. He dwelt on the need of reform in Marathi "Lipi" and propounded the doctrine that knowledge means research.

He then referred to various phases of Marathi Literature viz biography, Poetry, Prose and drama.

MUNICIPALITIES' CONFERENCE

Representatives of various municipalities of Baroda State met in the Dharasabha Hall yesterday. Mr. Uplap Sar Suba, requesting Col. Shivrajsingh to open the Conference, said that the idea of calling such a conference mooted out from Sjt. Manilal Nanavati.

Col. Shivrajsingh, opening the conference, urged all to keep fundamental principles in mind for achieving success in municipal administration. Then Sjt. Manilal Nanavati took the chair.

The agenda of the Conference was wide and varied. Informal discussions were held when: (1) Town planning scheme; (2) over-population resulting in intense density per sq. mile; (3) cleanliness (4) plans for reorganisation of small towns; (5) controversy of house tax vs. customs duty; (6) municipal recreation gardens; (7) public buildings; (8) Roads and (9) suggestions regarding rules and regulations were freely discussed.

STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The session of the Baroda State Legislative Assembly is to be held on January 3, 1935.

A number of government proposals are to come in this session which include (1) Hindu Joint Family System Law amendment, (2) Hindu Marriage Law amendment. (3) Smoke Nuisance Prevention Act and (4) Preemption Act.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS SPEECH

Student Arrested Under Section 124-A, I. P. C.

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

Malik Chamanlal, a B.A. student of the D.A.V. College, Lahore, and a prominent worker of the Students Union, was arrested last evening under Section 124-A, I.P.C., in connection with an alleged seditious speech at Multan in support of the Assembly candidature of the Congress nominee, Dewan Chamanlal.

Malik Chamanlal was later released on bail of Rs. 2,000.—A. P.

Bihar P. C. C. Elections

PATNA, (By Mail.)

The Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting held on 23rd inst., at the Sadaquat Ashram under the presidentship of Babu Sri Krishna Singh, M. L. A., has fixed January 10 and 11 as the dates for the Provincial Congress Committee meeting when members for the A. I. C. C. and the Provincial Congress Committee will be elected according to the new Congress constitution.

The Committee discussed the question of giving effect to the new constitution of the Congress, and laid down the procedure to be adopted for the constitution of the Provincial Congress Committee and election of members to the A. I. C. C., according to the provisions contained in the new constitution of the Congress. The meeting also determined the number of seats to be allotted to each district in the Provincial Congress Committee whose strength according to the new constitution of the Congress is 100.—A. P.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

BHOLANATH CHALKS OUT PLAN FOR MEDICOS

(Continued from page 12).

private practitioner and the salaried state medical man should cease by confining the latter to his consulting practice only.

This, gentleman, is the writing on the wall and this is my vision of the future progress of the medical profession in India.

A. I. MEDICAL EXHIBITION

Sir Fazli's Warning To Druggists

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26.

"India may well be proud that things, for which she is not very long ago entirely depended on foreign countries, can now be supplied to an increasing extent by Indian manufacturers," said Sir Fazli Husain, in opening the All-India Medical Exhibition this afternoon.

Referring to the necessity of ensuring purity of drugs, Sir Fazli Husain said, "The weapon to be employed in combatting the disease must be very best; otherwise not only success is doubtful but results in some cases may be even disastrous. If any drug is to produce any desired result, it must essentially be of requisite strength and quality."—United Press.

Protest Against Mr. Spratt's Arrest

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

A meeting of the citizens of Calcutta was held to-day, at Sradhananda Park, Calcutta at 5 p.m. to protest against the arrest of Mr. Spratt. A resolution condemning the arrest of P. Spratt under Bombay Emergency Powers Act was proposed by Sachin Das and seconded by Mr. P. Krishnan and passed. Mr. Shamshul Huda also spoke.

Dillon Thrills Holiday Crowd On Boxing Day

Kolhapur Stable Captures Four Events Out Of Nine

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

There was a holiday atmosphere about Mahaluxmi yesterday when a big crowd kept the totalizators buzzing with activity. Fortunately for the visitors Jockey Dillon was most obliging and steered four winners past the post amidst scenes of great rejoicing.

It was pleasing to see the orange livery of Kolhapur play a prominent part in the afternoon's proceedings. Ajid, Ace of Hearts, Chebli and Grand Raja—four good winners, enabled this big establishment to make its presence felt for the first time this season.

Three of these were piloted by Dillon, whose services are much in demand at present. The Australian light-weight is also a great drawing card. Many newcomers who know next to nothing of form back Dillon's mounts blindly. They declare that it is better to be content with small dividends on a jockey who always a trier.

Dillon's riding is undoubtedly contributnig to the success of the Bombay Winter Meetings, and it is piously hoped that his visit to Calcutta will result in the vindication of his brilliant reputation.

In contrast to Dillon's dashing horsemanship there were rank bad displays on the part of several jockeys, who were either demoralised or too inept to do justice to their mounts.

BADEN'S UNACCOUNTABLE FAILURE.

A lot of money was lost over the failure of Baden in the Bushire Plate (Div. III.) Mr. Gem's chestnut had trounced Nassirwan in a gallop and when the latter ran second to Ajid in Div. I of the Bushire Plate, backers plumped for Baden. Those who expected Davison's mount to sail away in the straight had the mortification of seeing him die away to nothing as though his limbs were paralysed. This is not Baden's real form and he is sure to atone for his inexplicable failure. Dark Horse who was backed substantially by those in the know won from Sheriyar and Young Bucknell. It was certainly appropriate to choose a 'dark un' to bring off a coup.

Another horse that ran much below track form was Betty Boop in the Croxteth Handicap. Selby's mount was always in the van, but in the straight she disappeared from the scene quite suddenly. Grand Raja, capably handled put paid to Bedsocks' account, who was hailed as the winner.

CARNELIAN WINS CHIEF EVENT.

With Garcon and Risque declining in the Littleton Handicap, the race was robbed of much interest. Dopatta and Dr. Strabismus monopolised the betting, both being quoted at 2 to 1 against. Mr. Avasia's gelding left tee barrier slowly and although Dillon did his best, Carnelian held on to win comfortably. Dopatta for one expected to go close was beaten after showing fight for 7 furlongs.

THRILLING FINISH.

A great finish between Cavern, The Nun and Permarch in the Craven Stakes, thrilled spectators. Dillon squeezed through on the rails and by strong riding got the better of The Nun, who was also pressed by Permarch at the end. Ibrani's running puzzled ken observers of the race The Rajpipla gelding jumped off smartly and then fell back suddenly. Towards the close he came on again but right on the outside of the field. Ibrani probably missed his pilot 'Brownie' Carslake, who was away in Calcutta.

KARAM ALLAH AGAIN.

The Harbour Plate, a handicap for Arabs in Class I, proved the best betting race of the day. Karam Allah, Al Hamil, Vershan and Burgess, were all supported strongly. After Empire and Saduzaman had cracked the pace, Blyth gave Karam Allah his head and the race was over bar the shouting. Game little Al Hamil ran second but he had no hope of overtaking Mr. Yusuf Taha's champion. Burgess about whom there was much talk ran in the ruck.

Chebli, a sturdy son of Boscombe once a good performer owned by Mr. Eve, acounted for Kirkibost and Tan in the Bathurst Plate. Allowed plenty of time to settle down the Kolhapur grey smothered the opposition in fluent style.

Whittle won his first race in the country when he steered Ace of Hearts to victory in the Amara Plate. The Kolhapur grey was neglected owing to the fact that he had failed in three previous outings. Barkhat who was finishing on, is sure to score over a longer journey.

1st Race: 1-45 p. m.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE
(Division I)

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's AJID, 8-6, Dillon 1
Mr. Gem's NASSIRWAN, 8-6, Davison 2
Mr. Aboob Mahomed's ARAB KING, 8-13. Brace 3
Mr. Hassan Tahalla's BULBUL, 8-6, Selby 4

Time: 1 min. 25-1/5 secs.

Won by 2 lengths, head and 3 lengths.

Favourite: Ajid.

1st tote paid Rs. 19 for win and Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 17 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 9-8 for win and Rs. 6, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8-8 for places.

Not Run:—Outlook 8-6.

Winner trained by V. V. Power.

The Race:—Ailoon slowed out for a while and then Eskimo took up the running from Ajid and Nassirwan. Eskimo was lengths in front coming into the straight where Nassirwan and Arab King drew out. Ajid, who was badly placed, at this stage got an opening and went on to win comfortably from Nassirwan. Bulbul was a bad fourth.

2nd Race: 2-15 p. m.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE
(Division II).

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500: second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause i General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Rashid Fadhoos' HARRY JOHNSON, 8-6, Brace 1
Mr. K. Ardeshir's HOMER, 8-6, Dillon 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's MAHJOOB, 8-6, Northmore 3
Mr. Mahomood Jassim's EEDA, 8-13, Stokes 4

Time: 1 mins. 24-4/5 secs.

Won by 2-1/2 lengths, 3 lengths and 1-1/2 lengths

Favourite: Homer.

1st tote paid Rs. 60 for win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 14, and Rs. 28 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 30 for win, and Rs. 8-8, Rs. 7, and Rs. 14 for places.

All ran.

Winner trained by R. Swedani.

The Race:—Homer led from Harry Johnson, Waabil and Mahjoob, with Atta Allah last. Harry Johnson went ahead from the distance pole to win easily from Homer and Mahjoob. Eeda with a late run was fourth.

3rd Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE AMARA PLATE

Distance—1 1/4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's ACE OF HEARTS, 8-1, Whittle 1
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's JAHANARA, 8-8, Northmore 2
Mr. Sayad Jawad's BARKHAT, 8-1, Brace 3
Mr. J. A. Wadia's HAVANA, 8-1, Hardinge 4

Time: 2 mins. 23—3/5 secs.

Won by 1/2 length, 3/4 length and 1 length.

Favourite: Amritsar.

1st tote paid Rs. 253 for win, and Rs. 63, Rs. 25 and Rs. 34 for places

2nd tote paid Rs. 126-8 for win and Rs. 31-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 17 for places.

Not Run:—Isfan 9-8, Kurdi 8-10. The Knut 8-1, Flower Bed 8-0 and Mabrook 6-13.

Winner trained by V. V. Power.

The Race:—Mint Master made the running with Lookman, Sun Rose, Sir Jamal and Alharith. This was the order until the 4th furlong post, where Amritsar took charge and led into the bread, where Ace of Hearts, Jahan Ara, Barkhat and Havana joined issue. In an exciting race Ace of Hearts beat Jahan Ara comfortably by 1/2 a length. Barkhat squeeded through on the rail to beat Havana out of third place.

4th Race: 3-15 p m.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE
(Division III)

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934 direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's DARK HORSE 3-6, Northmore 1
Mr. A.H. Ahmedbhoy's SHERIYAR 8-6, Dillon 2
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's YOUNG BUCKNELL 8-13, Simmons .. 3
Mr. Saleh Hassan's Kassab 8-13, Blythe 4

Time: 1min. 24-1/5secs.

Won by 2-1/2 lengths, 3 lengths and 4 lengths.

Favourite: Baden.

1st Tote paid Rs. 67 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 33-8 for win; Rs. 7-8. Rs. 7 and Rs. 8-8 for places.

Not run: Howell 8-6; Moonif 8-6 Tariff 8-6 and Once More 8-6.

Winner trained by Owner, Sion F. Nessim.

The Race.—Baden hit the front from the barrier rise and led from Young Bucknell and Saggar Beg. Nearing the turn Baden appeared to be going very easy. Below the distance Baden fell back and Young Bucknell, Sheriyar and Dark Horse were left to fight the finish. The last named travelling smoothly went on to win easily from Sheriyar. Young Bucknell keeping Kassab out of third place.

5th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE BATHURST PLATE

Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHEBLI, 8-7, Dillon 1
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's KIRKIBOST, 8-2, Brace 2
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's TAN, 7-9, Selby 3
Mr. Kelso's MOTI KOH, 8-2, Marrable 4

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

First tote paid Rs 28 for win, and Rs. 16, Rs. 17, and Rs. 22 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 14 for win and Rs. 8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11 for places.

Not Run:—Smoky Joe and Dandy Brush

The Race.—Zorawar showed out for the first furlong when he made way for Misty Dawn. Next came Chivalresque. Achieve and Moti Koh. Chebli being inconspicuous at this stage. Misty Dawn brought Achieve and Moti Koh at a fast run around the turn and now Chebli was moving up fast on the outside. Chebli took command from the distance and easily heid the late finishing Kirkibost and Tan.

6th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP

Distance—1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400

A Handicap for Horses in Class V.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's GRAND RAJA 8-13 Dillon 1
Mr. Eve's BEDSOCKS 7-12 Rowley 2
Mr. T. D. Gove's SASSABY 7-4 Graham 3
Mr. Eve's ROSETTE 8-9 Brace 4

Not Run:—Rose Water 8-4, Running Sea 8-9, The Relic 8-2.

Won by 1 length, 1/2 lengh, short-head.

Time: 1 min. 59 2/5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 183 and Rs. 46 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 12 for win, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 91-8 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

The Race.—Madge Mee dwelt. Sly Abbot and Greek Jack were early in front with Rosette and Bedsocks very prominent and Grand Raja in the bunch. At the half way Sly Abbot was still in charge with the others in much the same order. Grand Raja moving up very fast around the turn passed the others a furlong from home and won comfortably from Bedsocks. Sassaby with a late run filled the minor placing.

7th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE LITTLETON HANDICAP

Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,500.

Handicap for horses in classes I and II.

Mr. Eve's CARNELIAN 8-0 Brace 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's DR. STRABISMUS 6-7 Dillon 2
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's DOPATTA 8-5 Northmore 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's DOUCEUSE 7-0 Graham 4

Not Run:—Garcon 9-4, Risque 8-13.

Won by 1-1/2 lengths, head, 1-1/2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 40-3/5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 49 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 24-8 for win, Rs. 8, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 5-8 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

The Race.—Dr. Strabismus lost several lengths by a slow getaway. Douceuse showed the way to Carnelian and Powder Boy. At the half mile Dopatta began to move up with Dr. Strabismus still last. Carnelian forged ahead as they came round and was too well in front to be troubled by the late challenge of Dr. Strabismus. Dopatta hard ridden secured the minor berth.

8th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE CRAVEN STAKES

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs 1,500; third Rs. 1.000

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. M. C. Patel's CAVERN 9-1 Dillon 1
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's THE NUN 8-9, Northmore 2
Mrs. John Yorke's PERMARCH 8-1 J. O'Neale 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's IERANI 8-2 Selby 4

Not Run:—Staff Officer.

First tote paid Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 17 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 13 for win, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 8-8 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

The Race.—Ibrani was the best away but quickly dropped back six lengths last. Safety Match and The Nun raced in front of Cavern, Permarch and Nijinski. The Nun, Cavern and Permarch contested the last furlong to the Judge's box. Cavern getting through on the rails cleverly to beat The Nun by half a length. Ibrani on the extreme outside filled fourth place without being unduly pressed.

9th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE HARBOUR PLATE

Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs 1,400; third Rs. 600

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I

Mr. Yussuf Taha's KARAM ALLAH 9-4 Blythe 1
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's AL HAMIL 8-10 Dillon 2
Mr. S. M. Khemara's WATCHMAKER 8-3 Northmore .. 3
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's VERSHAN 9-5 Selby 4

All ran.

Won by 1-1/2 lengths neck, neck.

Time: 1 min. 36-2/5 seconds.

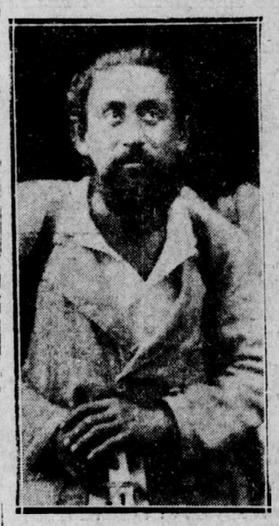
First tote paid Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 17 and Rs. 64 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 32 for places.

Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

The Race.—Nazam had his head in front for the first half furlong only to make way for Empire who cut a fast pace from Saduzaman, Burgess, Vershant and Hakim Pasha. Watchmaker was last. Karam Allah was always going well in the bunch. From the distance Karam Allah spurted ahead and very easily outstayed the late finishing Al Hamil. Watchmaker covering ground fast snatched third place from Vershan.

Dr. John Matthai, lately President, Tariff Board, who will be Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Research Department to the Government of India, returned to India on Wednesday morning.



F. Andor Karpati, a Hungarian painter, who landed in Bombay on Wednesday morning, is proceeding to the Theosophical Society, Adyar (Madras).

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland also arrived by the Italian Mail Boat on a short visit to India.

BEST POSSIBLE COMPROMISE

Scheme Must Be Given Chance, Says Duke

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland were among the arrivals in India by the Italian Boat S. S. "Conte Rosso," which reached Bombay on Wednesday morning.

The Duke and Duchess, who have been invited to visit the State by the Premier of Nepal, are leaving Bombay for Khatmandu on Thursday night and till then will be staying at Government House, Bombay. Besides visiting Nepal, they might go to the Baroda State also before they leave for England in February next.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" Representative, the Duke said "I have been invited by the Prime Minister of Nepal to visit his country and that is why we have come. I will be staying in India for nearly two months and will be leaving for England by S. S. 'Victoria.'

"I wish success to the New Bill on Indian Reforms" continued the Duke, before being asked for his views on the subject. "I am not one of those who oppose the Bill. A certain section in England is strongly and wholly opposed to the present Bill but I feel that the Bill should be given a chance. I hope that all classes both in England and India will co-operate in making the scheme a success"

When informed that Indian politicians disapproved of the proposed Scheme, he said "The Scheme is the best possible compromise that can be arrived at the present moment. Just as there are people in India disapproving the Scheme there was also a section in England which is totally opposed to it.

"The best way would be for everyone to co-operate in working the constitution. Personally I think that it is the best scheme. I have listened to the speeches regarding the Report. It must be taken into account that we have to satisfy our own electorate also and I think it is the best possible compromise and the scheme must be given a chance."

Chelsea Defeat Aston Villa On Christmas Day

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division.

Arsenal 5, Preston 3.
Blackburn 0, Portsmouth 0.
Chelsea 2, Aston Villa 0.
Everton 6, Sunderland 2.
Grimsby 3, Tottenham 0.
Leeds 1, Manchester City 2.
Leicester 0, Huddersfield 3.
Sheffield Wednesday 2, Birmingham 1.
West Bromwich 3, Stoke 0.
Wolverhampton 5, Derby 1.

Second Division.

Blackpool 4, Oldham 0.
Bradford 0, Fulham 0.
Brentford 0, Plymouth 0.
Burnley 2, Bolton 1.
Bury 2, West Ham 4.
Manchester United 2, Notts County 1.
Newcastle 6, Hull 2.
Nottingham Forest 5, Norwich 2
Port Vale 1, Bradford City 0.
Swansea 0, Southampton 1.

Third Div: (Southern Section).

Aldershot 1, Bristol Rovers 2.
Bournemouth 3, Exeter 2.
Bristol City 1, Northampton 1.
Charlton 6, Swindon 0.
Coventry 4, Gillingham 0.
Luton 4, Brighton 0.
Millwall 2, Reading 2.
Newport 0, Watford 1.
Queen's Park Rangers 6, Clapton Orient 3
Torquay 7, Crystal Palace 1.

Third Div: (Northern Section).

Barrow 1, Tranmere 0.
Chester 5, Stockport 1.
Crewe 2, Southport 1.
Gateshead 2, New Brighton 1.
Halifax 0, Chesterfield 2.
Hartlepools 2, Doncaster 1.
Mansfield 4, Wrexham 0.
Rochdale 1, Darlington 3.
Wallsall 5, Rotherham 2.
York 5, Accrington 2.

Scottish League (First Division).

Celtic 4, Queen's Park 1.
Rangers 1, Falkirk 0.—Reuter's Special.

FLAT BURGLED IN LOHAR ST.

Thieves Break In And Get Away With Rs. 360

On Tuesday night the flat of Mr. Joseph Ellis at Lohar Street was burgled and ornaments worth Rs. 360 were stolen.

It appears Mr. Ellis had locked the door and gone out. Thieves took advantage of his absence and broke open the door by removing the bolt of the door and entered the flat.

A complaint was afterwards lodged with the Police who are investigating the matter.

GHATKOPAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Enrolment Of New Members

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, Dec. 25.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee was held yesterday night. After consideration of the new Congress Constitution, it was resolved to immediately take up the work of enrolling Congress members for the new year.

The subject of filling in the vacancies caused by the resignations of five members was taken up, but no decision was reached

Delegates To Veterinary Conference

ANANTAPUR, Dec. 25.

The General Secretary, All-India Veterinary Association, in the course of a communication to the press says:—Mysore State has deputed Doctors Achar and Ranganatha Rao, Superintendent, Serum Institute, Bangalore and Assistant Superintendent Scientific Section of the C. V. D., respectively, to attend the 8th All-India Veterinary Conference this year at Bombay. Besides the Mysore Veterinary Medical Association has deputed ten delegates to this Conference. Pudukottah, Hyderabad (Deccan) Morvi and other Indian States are sending delegates.

'AT HOME'

The Bombay Veterinary Medical Association will be 'At Home' to the delegates at 5 p.m. on the 29th instant in the Bombay Veterinary College ground.

NEW TAXATION TOO BURDENSOME

Lorry & Taxi Owners Urge Its Abolition

A big meeting of the Bombay lorry and taxi owners and drivers was held at Wadi Bunder on Tuesday evening, Mr. Shamsher Khan presided. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Kondvikar, Mistri, Balwand Sing, Madan Gopal and others. The speakers protested against the increase in the motor taxation. They said it was impossible to pay even the registration fees introduced about three years ago. If the proposed taxation came to stay lorries would have to be stopped plying, and thousands of honest workers will be ruined. The city trade also would be hit because the rates of haulage would have to be increased at least three times. The speakers explained how the city traders were directly interested in abolishing this taxation and appealed to them to request the Government to withdraw this proposal. The taxi drivers also were hit, because they would now have to pay Rs. 160 in case of 5 seaters and Rs 210 in case of 7 seaters in place of Rs. 132 which they had to pay before. They appealed to the Taxi-Drivers' Union to join the agitation

A resolution of protest was then passed, and a committee of 21 was elected to carry on agitation to get the tax abolished.

C. P. TEAM COLLAPSES

Dismissed For 115 Runs In Inter-Provincial Tourney Match

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 26.

Within 90 minutes from the start of play the C. P. Team was out for 115 runs in the All-India Championship Cricket match against the Central India team.

Rutnam (Captain) and Rahman Pasha were the mainstay of the local team with 50 and 33 runs respectively.

Major C. K. Nayudu kept deadly length taking 5 wickets for 37 runs.

The Central India closed their first innings at the end of today's play having made 237 runs. Major Naidu's 79 included 2 sixers and 8 fours.

Huddersfield Beat Halifax

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules today:—

Batley 10, Dewsbury 5.
Bramley 5, Bradford N. 6.
Broughton 18, Rochdale Hornets 8.
Castleford 28, Featherstone 3.
Huddersfield 3, Halifax 7.
Hull 26. Hull Kingston Rovers 12
Hunslet 14, York 5.
Keighley 11, Barrow 7.
Leige 13, Liverpool 2.
Oldham 2, Swinton 10.
St. Helens 6, St. Helens Recreation 2.
Wakefield Trinity 12, Leeds 6.
Warrington 7, Widnes 5.
Wigan 18, Salford 6.

LECTURES OF HALIDE EDIB

Discussion Of Problems Of Universal Interest

A correspondent writes:—

"The Extension Lectures of the Jamia Millia, to be delivered by the well-known Turkish author, Halide Edib, though nominally dealing with the conflict of East and West in Turkey, really discuss problems that are of universal interest. These very problems are exercising the minds of all thoughtful Indians to-day, for we are in the midst of a great conflict, and in personal and social life we have to make momentous decisions. We must harmonise our nationalism with the growing spirit of internationalism, we must leaven our social life with what is best in European culture, and we must formulate, for the growing generation of men and women, ideals that shall maintain their independence and yet save them from chauvinism and cultural isolation.

Halide Edib is not a dreamer; she has not lived and thought for herself. Her personality has been chastened and purified by the Turkish ordeal, and her opinions are entitled to the homage of a deep and respectful consideration."

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singh B.A., LL.B., the Education Minister of Jodhpur State will preside over the 10th All-India Educational Conference to be held at Ramjas College Daryaganj, Delhi, from 27th to 30th instant. Mr. Shyama Prasad Mookherji cannot preside over the Conference due to his illness.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 6, 1991
Muslim: Ramzan 19, 1353.
Parsi: Tir 22 1304
Sunrise: 7h 10m.
Sunset: 6h. 10m
High Water 3-28; 15-47
Low Water: 9-28, 20-35.

S. S 'Rawalpindi" with English mails of December 13 due at 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 29

Bombay Races: Eighth day of Winter Meeting.

S. S. 'Ranpura' with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

All-India Veterinary Conference 8th Session, Bombay Veterinary College Compound, Parel 3 p.m.

MONDAY, December 31.

New Year's Eve: Public Holiday: Banks closed.

TUESDAY, January 1.

New Year's Day: Public Holiday: Banks closed.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered mails for United States of America per s.s. 'Pres Polk' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Friday the 28th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. 'President Polk 34' will arrive here on the 27th instant at 4 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 16 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 28th instant at 4 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received the following:

One pocket Diary from Pohoomull Bros., Bombay.

One wall calendar from B. Srinivas Iyengar, Bangalore.

One bottle of "Pain Relief" from T. D. Stationer and Co.

H. H. AHMAD BASHAR FOR "C" WARD

Mr. Haji Hasan Ahmad Bashar is contesting from the "C" (Bhuleshwar) ward in the forth-coming Municipal General Elections.

PATHARE KSHATRIYA ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

The above exhibition held at Muzfarabad Hall, Grant Road will be open to the general public till Dec. 30, between 8-30 a.m. and 8-30 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL—"Cockeyed Cavaliers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Chained" Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Cleopatra". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amritmanthan" and Cartoon "Jambukaka" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m
MINERVA—"Maharani". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Samaj-ki-Bhul". Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Dolti Naiya". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST-END—"Diwani". Time as usual
WELLINGTON—"Private Life of Don Juan". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Private Life of Henry VIII. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"To-day". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Evensong". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Circus of Sin". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PALACE—"The House of Rothschild" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 Noon. Time Signal Selection of Indian Music, (Marathi Records) 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music. Request Hour A Programme of Gramophone Records. Selected from Listeners' Requests. 2-0 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Handel. A Programme selected from the works of George Frederick Handle. 1685-1759 (H.M.V. and Columbia Records.) 7-30 p.m. The s.s "President Polk" Dance Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme. 8-45 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-15 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. By Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. 9-30 p.m. Hirabai Barodekar with Abdul Majid Khan—Sarangi. 11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The B.B.C. Empire Orchestra. (Leader. Daniel Melsa) Conductor, Eric Fogg. 8-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey. 9-30 p.m. Light Programme. 10-00 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. An Organ Recital by Philip Taylor, Relayed from the Town Hall Cheltenham. 10-30 p.m. Talk: "Under Big Ben." Mr. Howard Marshall. 10-45 p.m Dance Music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

SHRADHANAND WEEK

The Maharashtriya Arya Samaj will celebrate the fifth day of Shradhanand Week at Keli Bag. Fergusson Road, at 7 p.m. to-day (Thursday), when Pt. Laxmanrao Oghale and others will speak on Shradhanand's life. Bhajnik Mahadevprasad will sing.

DRS. NARAYANRAO AND MASTAKAR

The General Secretary of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association writes under Wednesday's date:—

"Dr. U. B. Narayanrao, the General Secretary of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, and Dr. A. D. Mastakar, the Financial Secretary, are leaving Bombay, to-night, by the Delhi Express, to attend the Joint Meeting of the two committees appointed by the Indian Medical Association and the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, to consider the important question of the unity of these two premier organisations, which takes place at Delhi, on the 29th inst."

B. P. C. C.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

E WARD CONGRESS INQUIRY

The Adjourned Inquiry of the "E" Ward (Byculla) District Congress Committee regarding the Annual General Election of the Executive Committee will be held on Sunday the 30th December 1934 at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

SPECIAL X'MAS ATTRACTION

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW only at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE REGAL

X'MAS SPECIAL!

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW only at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Joan CRAWFORD
Clark GABLE
in
CHAINED
WITH OTTO KRUGER
One Moment Of Madness....that changed the lives of three people in love!
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
CHAINED— by a love she could not deny!

Mr. A. C. Chatterji, of the League of Nations, arrived here on Wednesday morning from Geneva.

INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

A competition in architectural designs, literary works, musical composition, painting and sculpture will be held in 1936 in Berlin as part of the Olympic Programme. The following conditions have to be observed:—

1 Work in any of the above mentioned departments must be such as relates to the practice of Sports—sports building or stadia or sportsmen. 2 All works must have been executed since January 1, 1932. 3 All works submitted will have to be approved of by an appropriate committee set by the Indian Olympic Association.

As there is no condition laid down as regards the style of work, works in Indian style would be equally admissible with those in the Western style.

The International Olympic committee will appoint an International Jury for the purposes of awarding medals to the best three works in each department.

Further particulars about the competition can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Indian Olympic Association, 6, Kacheri Road, Lahore

Pleasure Trips By B. S. N. Co.,

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company have published a revised edition of their interesting Brochure entitled: "Pleasure Trips by the B. S. N. Co. Ltd." It describes in detail various places of interest on the West Coast of India served by the Co's. steamers. A short history of the Company appears as a preface which would no doubt interest students of Indian shipping. The cover depicts a typical Konkan scene. There are other charming pictures in the hand-book such as those the Isle of Nahawa, Ruins at Revdanda, Viziadurg Fort, Entrance to Panjim and Gersoppa Falls which are accessible via Kumta by the Company's Mangalore Line steamers.

A map showing the services maintained by the Company is attached and should prove useful for reference. Similarly the map showing how to get to Ferry Wharf and K.L.M. Shed, Prince's Dock, from where the Co's. Ferry and Cargo steamers sail respectively will be found handy by passengers. Timings and fares are also incorporated so as to make the handbook complete in itself. The price of the publication is four annas. This interesting Handbook should stimulate interest in the historic and scenic places situated on the West Coast of India.

FUNERAL OF LATE SETH ABDOOLABHOY

Mayor And Prominent Citizens Attend

The funeral of the late Seth Abdoolabhoy Laljee was attended by the leading members of the various communities, besides the members of his Jamat.

Amongst those who attended were the following.

Mr. Husseinalli M. Rahimtulla, Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, Sirdar Sir Suleiman C. Mitha, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. Framroz Hormusjee C. Dinshaw, Mr. Mohomedmiya Khandwani, Mr. Poonjabhai Thakersi, Seth Haji Yusuf Sobani, Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., Mr. Gulamhusein E. Matcheswalla, Mr. Garjanji G. Jadeja, Thakor of Somagoga, Mr. Allarakhia Abba, alias Aliaseth, Mr. Khurshed Nariman, Mr. B. N. Bhicaji, and many others.

Many telegrams of condolences have been received from different parts of the country including Aden.

Amalgamating Medical Associations

BOMBAY, Dec. 25.

Dr. U. B. Narayanarao, the General Secretary of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, and Dr. A. D. Mastakar, the Financial Secretrry are attending the Joint Meeting of the two committees appointed by the Indian Medical Association, and All-India Medical Licentiates' Association to consider the important question of the unity of these two premier organisations, which takes place at Delhi, on the 29th instant.—A.P.

Govt. Must Give Lead In Solution Of Unemployment

Mayor Sarkar's Plea For Cultivation Of Commercial-Mindedness At Unemployed Youths' Conference

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

"A hopeful feature in otherwise dismal situation, which confronts us, is the growing tendency in middle class youngmen to forsake clerical profession in increasing numbers and seek employment in trade and industrial occupation. Another equally welcome change on the part of our educated youngmen is the appreciation of the dignity of labour. I trust these tendencies will tend to assist in bringing about industrialisation of our country and finding suitable employment for our educated youths in industries."

This note of optimism was struck by Hon'ble Mr. K. G. M. Farooqui, Minister of Agriculture and Industries to the Government of Bengal, in the course of his speech this afternoon, declaring open the All-Bengal Unemployed Youths' Conference.

Continuing he referred to scheme of industrial development inaugurated by him, which had for its object encouraging unemployed youths to start small industries for production of goods in universal use by adopting improved methods of manufacture.

This scheme, he claimed, had given practical training to 555 men during the last two years, 50 per cent of whom are now decently employed, besides creating an industrial atmosphere in the country-side.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

"It is necessary to realise that any expansion of employment of Bhadralok youths in Bengal that we may expect will hardly be in the traditional avenues, namely, in teaching legal and medical professions and in Government and Merchants' Offices. Our traditional attitude towards the opportunities of employment in trade, industry and commerce has to be radically revised if the problem of unemployment is to be effectively tackled. It is my considered opinion that the solution of unempoyment problem among our middle class population lies largely in the expansion of industry in this province and an essential pre-requisite would be the cultivation of commercial-mindedness among our people" said Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mayor of Calcutta in the course of his presidential address.

GOVT. MUST GIVE LEAD.

Continuing Mr. Sarkar opined that admittedly the State cannot alone do all that is needed for the solution of this problem—considerable portion of the effort required devolves on the public as well, but it is for the Government to give the lead, to encourage, direct, assist, persuade, organise and even insist, in short to create requisite machinery and keep it going. Unfortunately in India Government is not identified with the needs of the people and so we lack in evidences of interest that which shine as a feature of many other Governments towards the unemployed in their States.—United Press.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

Suggesting ways for creating avenues of employment Mr. Sarkar referred to the rural reconstruction scheme and said that the Government should immediately embark upon a comprehensive plan of rural reconstruction in which matter the Government should, even by curtailment of expenditure in other directions, provide funds.

If that was impossible then the necessary fund for initial expenditure should be raised by a loan by the Government and the Government resources might be supplemented by contributions from the general public.—A. P.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCOURGE OF BENGAL

Make It Possible For Educated Young Men To Live In Villages, Says R. C. Chairman

Mr. Hirendra Nath Roy, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Second Session of the All-Bengal Unemployed Youths Conference held on the 26th instant in the course of his address said:

The unemployment problem is to-day a world problem. In the highly industrialised countries of the West it is no less acute than in our country. It is indeed a socio-economic scourge that is eating into the vitals of every nation.

Yet let us not be deluded that there is no difference between unemployment and unemployment. The unemployed children of wealthy parents, the poor unemployed youths of the Bhadralok class who have nothing to fall back upon and lastly the unemployed cultivator do not certainly fall in the same category of the unemployed. If you compare the relative miseries of the cultivator and the unemployed Bhadralok youth you will doubtless agree with me that, despite all spectacular differences to the contrary the Bhadralok youth is very much the worse off.

It appears that the host of the unemployed, taken all in all, exceed no less than nine millions. The educated Bhadralok classes alone number more than a lakh of this huge figure of the unemployed.

REORGANISE VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

Sacrificing young men inspired by missionary spirit and zeal will certainly work for the upliftment of villages but a youngman writhing for a proper meal will go back to village in vain for a morsel. Most of the village industries are dead or dying. Their atrophied sinews have to be quickened with the life blood of improved methods and new industries have to be introduced. It must be made possible for educated youngmen to live in villages. Agriculture should not be regarded as the universal industry and the pressure on the land must be relieved."

OTHER MEASURES.

Following are some of the measures that can be taken to relieve unemployment:—

(1) Revival of Silk Industry and protection from imported Silk.

(2) Plantation of sugarcane and establishment of sugar mills.

(3) Cotton spinning mills. Establishment of weaving centres by introducing power looms. Electricity from coal—hydro-electric system may be found advantageous in Bengal. Every one of us knows that of the total demand for piece-goods in Bengal the existing cotton mills in Bengal can meet barely 20 p.c.

(4) Absorption of Bengali young men in army, navy and air forces.

(5) Encouraging individuals and private agencies to organise agricultural model farms on co-operative basis.

(6) And lastly, the existing European and other non-Bengali concerns in relation to trade with Bengal should absorb as many hands as lie in their power. Unemployed youngmen may be appointed as distributors and selling agents of all industrial concerns trading in Bengal.

(7) Unemployed youths may be encouraged to start students' stores, and provision stores on co-operative basis.

The Government of Bengal should capitalise a portion of the Jute export duty which is going to be handed over to Bengal shortly for this purpose.

EARTHLY PARADISES.

And, if zamindars, retired government officials and other people better placed in society make it a point to settle in villages and take upon themselves the solemn task of improving the conditions of village life on scientific lines, the villages of future Bengal will be so many earthly paradises not only for the unemployed boys and girls but for any one of the civilised community.

SITA FIRING INCIDENT

Seven Arrested On Complaint

KARACHI, Dec. 26.

In connection with the Sita-Firing incident wherein one man was killed, one Mr. Khemchand, Arya Samajist, who is connected with the woman forcibly lifted, has filed cases against 22 Muslims, charging them under sections 366, 324, 148, 395 I.P.C.

Seven of the accused have been arrested.—United Press.

Cochin Maharaja's Birthday

COCHIN, Dec. 26.

The birth-day of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin will be celebrated on January 4, 1935. The Cochin Durbar have issued a press note regarding the programme of ceremonial functions. —United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Of National Importance!

The interest taken by the citizens of Bombay in the Society for the Promotion of Shipping Knowledge leaves much to be desired.

Apparently having lost the supreme position this country held in the shipping industry in the former centuries, we are slow to realise the importance of shipping industry in national development.

In every country which bids for international prestige and power. Shipping had played a very prominent part. The ability to reach across the vast expanse of waters and establish communications with other parts of the globe, goes a long way in contributing to the growth of a country's commerce and prosperity.

The British Government have subsidised tramp-shipping to the extent of two million sterling. Tramp-shipping is intended for the purpose of carrying the cargo to any place mentioned by the shippers. This would be more or less like a taxi-conveyance, as contrasted with the cargo-liners which carry cargo only to those places on their route.

A subsidy of two million sterling means a lot to the industry and hereafter British tramp-steamers would substantially help in the transport and thus trade and commerce would be better facilitated resulting in the prosperity of the country.

What U. S. & Japan Are Doing

Japan has been systematically subsiding the whole of her mercantile marine and with this facility, she has been able to capture almost all the world markets. To-day Japan's voice cannot be ignored in any corner of the world from the commercial point of view.

The United States has probably the most competitive system of mercantile shipping and has successfully resisted the onslaught of Japanese competition in markets hitherto exclusively her own. That is why Japan is making supreme efforts somehow to beat down the United States in the markets where Americans are holding a position of advantage.

One only needs to be reminded what it meant to France to have her luxury-liners "Atlantique" and "Georges Philippar" destroyed by fire. The loss of two vessels may be in itself an insignificant fact. But it cannot be denied that France has lost considerable maritime prestige.

Germany had remained the sole possessor of the most up-to-date and fashionable boat in the "Bremen" and her prestige had for long remained unassailable, until the recent launching of the Cunard Liner "Queen Mary." Not to be beaten, Germany had launched the latest liner in an attempt to resist the competition for name and position.

The disaster of the Morro Castle had shaken the whole of the United States and the startling revelations had put the whole nation wise. The latest suggestion from America is that all passengers should sign a contract with the Steamer Companies that they would every day attend the fire and emergency drill on board the liner.

Thus each nation has made rapid advances in her respective shipping industries.

Need For Knowledge

There is no doubt, India is a very long way off, from having an able mercantile marine of her own not to speak of an effective and independent navy.

But none is prevented from at least having some useful knowledge about the shipping industry and how it progresses in various parts of the world.

It is one of the potential industries of India and has a future.

But it should be definitely understood that the future of everything depends to a large extent on the attitude of the present generation.

That is why such Societies though they have an humble beginning will one day prove to be very popular and will have considerable influence on the shipping industry. It is for the citizens to utilise the opportunities however limited.

Appalling Plight Of Kanara Farmers

B. P. C. C. Secretaries Appeal To Bombay Business Associations For Contributions

The following appeal for help to Kanara farmers, the victims of the no-tax campaign, has been addressed to all business associations by the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C.:—

We have no doubt that by now you must have read and heard enough of the acute distress and destitution which have become the lot of those brave Kanara farmers who sacrificed their everything—their lands, cattle and homes—in the last Civil Disobedience Movement.

APPALLING TALE.

The moving appeal for immediate succour to these victims of No-Tax Campaign made by Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Sjt. R. R. Diwakar, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Kanara Farmers' Relief Committee, tells an appalling tale of dire poverty and helplessness through which these poor peasants have been going. The peasants of two talukas—Siddapur and Ankola—have been the hardest hit due to heavy sacrifices that they made during the movement. According to the Kanara Farmers' Relief Committee, the total losses which the peasants in these two talukas have sustained as a result of the confiscation of their lands, houses and movables will amount to several lakhs It is next to impossible to make good all this colossal loss, nor do the peasants expect it.

What these courageous farmers immediately want is an opportunity to stand on their own legs and rebuild their broken homes. They are prepared to work hard and earn their bread provided they get a little land to live on and a little hut to live in.

URGENT HUMANITARIAN QUESTION.

In their utter distress, they have turned their eyes to the City of Bombay which has always stood by those who are poor and afflicted. It is our sacred duty to stand by these peasant brothers in their hour of need. We cannot afford to forget the mute sacrifices that these farmers have made for the country's freedom. The political aspect of the question is now gone with the suspension of the C. D. movement and it has become a most urgent humanitarian question.

Your Association has never failed to respond to a worthy cause and what cause can be worthier than this. We have to appeal to you to do whatever you can to lend a helping hand to these destitutes in far-off villages.

Official receipts of the B. P. C. C. will be given for any contributions received.

PATHE SECOND WEEK Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1934

THE SUPREME NEED

We welcome Mr. Jinnah back to the country, fully restored in health. He has, perhaps, reason to be reticent on the present situation in this country. He has been away from it for about seven months, and though he has naturally been keeping in touch with the movements here, he feels he cannot commit himself to any definite views on his future line of action until he has met the different party leaders. His views on the J. P. C. Report he has already expressed and these may, of course, be presumed to have remained unchanged. He said of the Report not very long ago:

> "It will not work successfully, will not secure real or wholehearted support from any responsible politician in British India, who can command and be able to concentrate public opinion in its favour. It certainly will not bring about goodwill between British India and the Indian States or between India and Great Britain."

Wanted United Front

Despite his studied reticence, Mr. Jinnah instinctively felt and expressed the foremost need of the hour when he said: "Let us hope that India will stand united." That fervent hope not only expresses an urgent national need but also suggests what a great danger is impending against which the country must stand united. That danger has roused even the moderate elements in the country out of their usual complaisance and they are anxiously considering what suitable form of concerted action they can take against a common menace. The "Tribune" of Lahore, which is in no sense a Congress organ, says of the Liberals' decision to reject the J. P. C. report: "They must realise both that mere talk will be as futile in the future as it has been in the past and that single-handed they can do nothing. The very failure of distinguished Liberal leaders like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar and, indeed of the whole body of Indian Round Tablers to make the slightest impression upon the British Government, and the J. P. C. is proof positive of this fact. Only by concerted action can the object be achieved; and concerted action, so far as political parties in India are concerned, pre-eminently means joint action on the part of the Congress and the Liberals." There is room here also for a large number of Nationalists like Mr. Jinnah, who, though not belonging to either organisation, recognise the need for a united stand against a common menace.

Mr. Jinnah's Opportunity

Mr. Jinnah may well play a prominent part in fulfilling his hope of a united stand. He has played that role before with success and he may do so again. When the Congress has called off direct action and has resumed Parliamentary methods of agitation, when it has pledged itself to promote an agreed solution of the communal problem and when several Congress leaders have sent forth appeals for such concerted action as may be possible in the circumstances, Mr. Jinnah should be able to discern that the time is fairly propitious for one more earnest attempt at a united stand. He must be among the first to realise that the communal problem, in no sense solved by the Award, can no longer be allowed to drift. All things considered, therefore, Mr. Jinnah cannot do better than put himself in immediate communication with Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, and Dr. M. A. Ansari, the President of the Parliamentary Board. Both these Congress leaders Mr. Jinnah will find most sympathetic towards united action in the Assembly and also in the country.

Unfortunate Tactic

It is His Majesty's advisers for the time being who are exclusively responsible for the policy and purpose of the King's speeches and addresses. And we cannot but deplore that they should have completely spoilt the earnestness of the personal note that His Majesty struck in his Christmas message to the Empire. The contrast in his speech between references to the Dominions and to India is so clear that it cannot be ignored even with resolute intentions to the contrary. The Indian Nation has been referred to, as usual, as "the peoples of India" and in the background of "the fellow-ship of free nations" enjoyed by the Dominions, the King has been made to give to "the peoples of India" the assurance of "my desire that they too may even more fully realise and value their own place in the unity of one family." Their own place is, of course, the status given to them by the Joint Parliamentary Report and they are asked to value it. It is an unfortunate tactic to invest an objectionable scheme with Royal advocacy and it is positively unfair to the King. The King is supposed to be above politics and political controversies. How far are his advisers justified in involving him in a controversy between the British Government on the one hand and the whole of "the peoples of India" on the other?

Industries In Bombay

The annual administration report of the Department of Industries for this Presidency records a tale of unmitigated depression affecting practically all the major as well as minor industries in the Presidency. The premier industry of cotton manufacture records that 11 out of 25 reports of mills showed a loss of 22.66 lakhs, while 14 showed a profit of 26.88 lakhs in the aggregate, not allowing for depreciation. Only nine concerns were able to declare a dividend, and of these three had to entrench upon their Profits Equalisation Reserve to do so. The tale told by the woollen mills is little better, a decline of 31 per cent. in output, and rising foreign imports of competing material. No improvement is recorded in the hosiery or the silk industries, nor in the match industry nor even in oil mills. Altogether, there could not be a stronger evidence of the still persisting, and most acute depression in this Presidency.

The only bright spot, if we may call it so, is furnished by the paper industry, and the establishments for new ventures, for example, those for the manufacture of biscuits, envelopes, bicycle tubes and can tyres, hosiery, tricycles batteries, clocks and razor blades. The Department's aid in developing smaller industries with improved technical processes must be welcomed, as also the discoveries of oil in the Presidency, which a leading business firm in the City is proposing to develop. The credit for this discovery goes to the young and energetic industrial chemist, Dr. M. S. Patel, whose services need a greater recognition than is comprised in the creditable mention given to him in the Report. Though the Department has carried out considerable research work by way of experiments for new industries, the accomplishment of this part of its task seems to have been inevitably hampered by the want of funds. It is to be hoped, Mr. Advani and his assistants will be able to arouse private interest, if Government resources do not permit them to carry out such useful preliminary research work,—sufficient to place existing industries on a sounder footing by improved technical processes and better equipment, and to start new industries, or new ventures in lines still awaiting further development.

SEGREGATION IN EAST AFRICA

Gross Injustice To Indians In Kenya

(By East African)

III

While exploitation has completely demoralised the natives, the Indians tried to help them by making common cause with them. But owing to lack of organisation, a well-founded press, or any other instrument for conveying the truth to people outside Kenya, their efforts were more or less futile, although latterly they have succeeded in preventing the Closer Union, or the "White-elected majority" on the Kenya Council.

Gross Injustice.

If the Indians had been granted equal rights with the white man in the matter of land alienation, it would have been easy for the Government to resist the demands made by the settlers for pressure on the reserves for the supply of labour, for forcible eviction of whole tribes from their settlements, and for the suppression of speculation. It would have been possible to see justice done to the labourers in all possible ways. Land taxes could have been imposed and the inclusion of severe development clauses in the land leases would have been possible. The Indian, being a "worker" and not a "leisure-seeker" would have worked his land and not kept it as his pleasure ground. The bugbear of segregation prevented the white man from allowing the Indian to settle in the Highlands. Kenya is a unique example of a country in which a thriving and docile section of His Majesty's subjects is not allowed by law equal opportunities for the investment of its capital, opportunity which another and smaller section fully enjoys or rather monopolises.

A Contrast

And the irony of it all is that in the contiguous British colonies of Uganda and Tanganyika, Indians own and run huge estates, along with Europeans of all nationalities. Both these countries are conspicuous for the absence of any racial animosities. The natives have not been fettered by "Kipande" systems and have not been deprived of their homes and lands. A European does not find his Indian neighbour nearly as bad as he was led to believe. These countries show what Kenya could have been without this form of political segregation.

Indians are certainly to be blamed for their lethargy in the early days. Instead of asking for "assurances" they ought to have applied for land. Instead of calling mass meetings and wasting money on deputations they ought to have seized the opportunity when it presented itself. They ought to have grasped the prize which was theirs for almost the asking, or at the worst, vigorous asking. There were no South Africans to insist on segregation as an essential element for progress and evolution. The Indians by taking to agriculture would have gained a higher status. Now it is more or less crying over spilt milk.

LESSONS FROM AMERICA

The Irreconcilable Attitude Of The Tories Led To The Loss Of The American Colonies

By K. F. NARIMAN

I

As stated in my previous article I propose in the present one to refer to some interesting and instructive episodes in the American War of Independence, because they are pertinent to existing political conditions in India. They also furnish remarkable illustrations to prove that some conservative traits and characteristics in the British die-hards, have not changed and the same blundering Tory tactics that proved so disastrous in 1775 with regard to that precious possession in the New World, are sought to be repeated again in 1934-35 in dealing with the Indian problem, though at this stage no political prophet can venture to give a forecast about their results in India.

Political Trifling

Just as we witness to-day, the destinies of millions in India, being tossed about like a rudderless ship on a stormy sea, being made the cruel sport of British party political game, with as much lightheartedness as one witnesses in a British foot-ball game, so in those days, even the destinies of millions of White American settlers, were sought to be trifled with, according to the ever-changing unstable British party political whims. Problems so vitally and closely affecting the well-being and sentiments of a vast intelligent and cultured population, were decided, not on the merits or demerits of the issues not on justice or equity of the case, but as a result of accidents or the play of whims of the person who for the time being captained the British team. In the course of three years, there were three changes in the British ministry and as many reversals and upsets in the American policy, resulting in so many national actions and re-actions, Rockingham's brief regime of twelve months brought with it a brief spell of peace, harmony and good-will, as a result of the policy of reconciliation and submission to national sentiment. Grenville, North and Townshend, each in turn introduced mailed-fist and steel-frame regime in varying degrees as suited their immediate political purpose and cause.

Make-Shifts In India

Similarly, in the course of the last four or five years, British attitude towards India has been moulded in different shapes and forms according to different circumstances, the principal guiding factors being the power of resistance displayed by India at one end, and the strength of the Conservative die-hard element at the other. Hence we notice in this comparative short-period so many shuffling and shifting, make-shifts and frantic efforts to explain away clear and emphatic pledges. There is no fixed principle or policy, based on merit or demerit or justice and equity, of the issue.

Since the sabotaging of the Simon Commission and the initiation of supposed R. T. C. methods, there has been a continuous conflict to maintain two diametrically opposite and untenable positions. On the one hand a false show of "equality of status" for duping Indian politicians of the Moderate school into a humiliating and insulting co-operation, and a real and galling "Paramountcy of Parliament" to appease the insatiable political thirst of British Tories. This double-faced task is too great and almost impossible even for the ingenuity and skill of that superb diplomat, Sir Samuel Hoare, and he is often driven into nasty corners from which he can only extricate himself by quibbling.

Empire Wreckers

Chatham, Burke and Rockingham were faced with a similar situation with regard to America in 1773-75 and in spite of their superior statesmanship and intellect they failed. In vain did they plead against the pig-headed obstinacy and unreasonable and irreconcilable attitude of the predecessors of Churchill, Lloyd and Company, the Empire wreckers of that dark British period. It was the insistence of this same abstract idea of Imperial paramountcy that ultimately resulted in the loss of the American Colonies.

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

SHAMEFUL.

On the conclusion of his Harijan tour in Kathiawar and Cutch Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, states that, considering that these parts of the country are extremely conservative, the response to his efforts was not "cold and lukewarm." Mr. Thakkar is, perhaps, easily satisfied. For he himself admits that even now "it is too much to expect that within a short space of time Harijans will be able to draw water from common wells." In consequence of this persistent disgraceful disability of the Harijans—disgraceful, of course, to the caste Hindus—the Sangh has had to arrange for constructing a number of separate wells for Harijans. And it may well happen that the very use of so many separate wells may accentuate the disability. It is unspeakably shameful that so many caste Hindus treat millions of their own co-religionists as worse than beasts.

WAGE-CUT IN AHMEDABAD

About a week ago Sjt. Kasturbhai Lalbhai communicated to the press a cryptically worded resolution of the Ahmedabad Millowners suggesting, by implication, that all the talk about wage-cuts and his own responsibility therein was unfounded in fact. Only the other day the Secretary of the Millowners' Association issued a statement characterising press reports as misleading and untrue. Now, according to an A.P. message from Ahmedabad, "a resolution about a ten per cent wage-cut, passed by the local Millowners' Association, has been put up on the notice boards of all Mills, except a dozen, which, it is understood, are not going to do so."

FORCING A CRISIS

Though the Millowners' Association assumes a hypocritical pose of innocence, it admits that a resolution was in fact, passed by a meeting of all Millowners and it is obvious that the resolution related to wage-cuts—and all this happened before Sjt. Kasturbhai and the Secretary issued their vague denials. But bad enough as it is, it is not at all so serious as compared with the fact that Millowners have taken a drastic decision almost deliberately ignoring their moral responsibility to the Labour Association, the provisions of the Arbitration Board and Mahatma Gandhi. Their action has precipitated a grave crisis which requires the immediate attention of Gandhiji. Innocent workers are being made to suffer by the Owners' gratuitous decision. This must be stopped in the interests not only of the workers but also of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry itself.

MAKE COMMON CAUSE.

If the Congress Nationalist Party must continue to function inspite of its discomfiture at the Assembly elections, it may now, at least, try to work in harmony with the Congress, to which it claims to belong. The Party, it is said, is about to decide the form of agitation against the J.P.C. Report. But we do not see why in this matter, at least, it should not merge itself entirely in the Congress organisation. As regards its agitation against the Communal Award, is it too much to hope that it will do nothing that will needlessly alienate those communities which rightly or wrongly support the Award, and that may mar the prospects of an inter-communal settlement, which alone can really displace the Award?

OLD THINGS IN NEW GARB.

In a well-informed article on "Rural Reconstruction" in the December Number of the "Bombay Co-operative Quarterly," Mr. V. S. Bhide, reviews the ten months' progress of the village improvement scheme initiated by Sir Frederick Sykes. He points out several useful activities carried on in pursuance of the scheme by the reconstruction committees through the various departments of Government. But it is difficult to see wherein these activities differ from the normal ones carried on by these very departments before the scheme was inaugurated. Mr. Bhide himself observes: "It is true that most of the bodies through which the working of the scheme finds an expression were already there. The various Government Departments, the Local Boards, the Taluka Development Association and the Panchayats were all there doing what they could, in their proper sphere, for the benefit of the people. But they were all working in isolation in their own way without any conscious idea of reaching a common goal. The central idea of the new scheme is the co-ordination of all helpful activities under the direction of the Collector." It is something, indeed, if the Collector succeeds in securing better co-ordination in the various normal activities of the different departments of Government. But does the official scheme foster self-help and non-official initiative, the first conditions of lasting rural reconstruction?

— PRESS VIEWS —

Concerted Action

The Bombay Liberals have definitely declared that they stand for the rejection or non-acceptance of the Joint Committee Report, while the U. P. Liberals have just recorded the opinion that the Report is utterly unacceptable. The sole question in the present case, therefore, is whether the Liberals propose to rest content with this expression of opinion or are prepared to exert themselves to have this unacceptable constitution replaced by a constitution of the right sort; and if the latter, how far they are prepared to go in the prosecution of their object. They must realise both that mere talk will be as futile in the future as it has been in the past, and that single-handed they can do nothing. The very failure of distinguished Liberal leaders like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr Jayakar and, indeed of the whole body of Indian Round Tablers to make the slightest impression upon the British Government and the J.P.C is proof positive of this fact. Only by concerted action can the object be achieved; and concerted action, so far as political parties in India are concerned, pre-eminently means joint action on the part of the Congress and the Liberals.—"Tribune."

Will The Worm Turn?

They say even a worm turns. It is good news we have from Poona. It is the best we have heard so far from the Liberal head-quarters. The younger liberals are bent upon asserting their sense of national self-respect. The refusal of the British Government to fulfil their oft-repeated pledges regarding Dominion Status for India has at last opened their eyes and made them realise the emptiness of the dream they were till now fondling. It has provoked them to give notice of a change in the creed of the Liberal Party, deleting therefrom all reference to Dominion Status being India's objective. If the change is approved the liberals too will have Swaraj as their goal, pure, unqualified Swaraj. This will remove one of the main obstacles in the way of the liberals returning back to the Congress. The liberals could have brought about the change earlier. They need not have waited for a slap on their face from the Government on whose good-will they relied with almost child-like simplicity. But better late than never. The whole country will welcome the change, the dawn of sense and self-respect on those who had till now nothing but a policy of political mendicancy in their armoury. Not that much may be achieved by a mere change in the creed. But it is sure to remove chronic anaemia from the party, put it on a line with popular opinion in the country and thus save it also from political oblivion.—"Daily News."

The Duke of Sutherland defends the J.P.C. scheme as "the best possible compromise that can be arrived at at the present moment."

Yes, between Die-Hard and Live-Soft Tory Imperialism.

* * * *

"The question is," asked Mr. Jinnah, "can India even now unite and present an agreed alternative scheme."

Like a clever and agile lawyer, Mr. Jinnah beat the reporter to it. The joke is on our confrere.

* * * *

"A resolution," says an A.P. message from Ahmedabad, "about a ten per cent wage-cut, passed by the local Millowners' Association, has been put up on the notice boards of all mills except about a dozen ....."

We hope the Secretary of the Association will now issue a statement contradicting the resolution itself and characterising it as misleading and untrue.

* * * *

In the course of a "Justice" report from Virudhunagar, we read "In a public meeting held with reserve police bandobast, he (Mr. Satyamurthy) indulged in scolding the Justice Party as usual. The Police carefully watched against any disturbance. However some stones were thrown."

With due deference to our confrere's prejudices and preferences, we must point out that the insinuation does a grave injustice to the police.

* * * *

"NEW SOVIET INDUSTRY OPENED"

—Headline.

No, not punishment to food thieves. The headline refers to the Stalin-Kramatorsk Machine Building Plant.

* * * *

Says Mrs. Kamaladevi: "The Women's Conference stands as the symbol of the rising consciousness of the Women of India and the hope of their future."

Worse luck brethren but you can't escape the impending calamity. Which is the worst of it.

* * * *

She asks women "to come out of the drawing room" We agree with deep gratitude to her

But why "get down to masses"? The more urgent and humanitarian call comes from the kitchen.

* * * *

In his convocation address to the Aligarh Muslim University Sir S M. Sulaiman, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, says: "The need of the western system of education is all the greater in a backward country like India where ignorance is still deep-rooted and widespread."

"Still" is the word Milord! A Daniel is come to judgment on—on—well, on the last 100 years or so.

* * * *

"If", continued the learned speaker, "there is anything next to poverty from which India suffers most, it is the illiteracy of its masses."

Yes, a Daniel is doubly certainly come to judgment on, etc., etc.

* * * *

Among those who are already in Benares for the "Congress Nationalist" Party meeting is "Congressman" Jagat Narain Lal. It is not, however, yet known if and when the following Congressmen will also arrive:—

(1) Bhai Parmananda of Lahore and
(2) Sir Hari Singh Gour of Nagpur.

* * * *

"The phrase (Dominion Status) is no more misleading than any other phrase in the English language....."—"The Leader"

This, we are afraid, amounts to a very sweeping condemnation of the English language.

* * * *

Insurance man (putting questions to cowboy)—Ever had any accidents?

"No," was the reply.

"Never had an accident in your life?"

"Nope. A rattler bit me once, though."

"Well don't you call that an accident?"

"Now she bit me on purpose."

Planned Economy For India

'Varsity Professors Discuss Problems Of Country's Development

PATNA, Dec. 26.

The 18th session of the Indian Economic Conference was opened this evening at the Wheeler Senate House, Patna, by the Hon. Mr. S. A. Aziz, Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa.

Delegates of all Indian Universities attended, prominent of whom being Sir J. C. Coyajee (Andhra University), Prof. V. G. Kale (Poona), Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherji (Lucknow), Dr P. N. Banerji (Calcutta), Mr. Manohar Lal, Ex-Minister of Education, Punjab and Prof. K. T. Shah, Bombay.

Prof. C. N. Vakil, University Professor of Economics, Bombay University, presided at the Conference.

A number of interesting papers were read at the Conference, dealing mostly with "Economic Planning of India." The other subjects discussed were with regard to "The Theory Of International Trade," "The Indian Census of 1931," The Economic History Of India in the first half of the Nineteenth Century" and "Rural Indebtedness Legislation in the different Provinces."

"I wish to lay stress on the fact that in any future scheme of planning, undue emphasis should not be placed on the development of large-scale industries. India is particularly suited to the development of middle class industries, and cottage industries, and it is such industries which will solve the problem of unemployment to a great extent and create conditions in which there will be a more equitable distribution of capital." Thus declared Mr. M. P. Gandhi of the Indian Chamber of Commerce Calcutta, in the course of his paper, "Economic Planning For India-A Supreme Necessity."

He said "I wish to lay stress on the necessity of a correct economic policy for India which should have the aim of reducing the chronic unemployment and underemployment in the country, of raising the standard of living which is grievously low. The precipitate fall in the price of agricultural commodities has had serious repercussions on the economic condition of the masses in this country who have been in enormous distress and in order to tide over the period of depression, have had to part with their gold holdings. The consumption of various commodities has gone down. The economic policy of the Government in the past has had the effect of keeping India mainly an agricultural country.

AIMS OF PLANNING.

Economic planning which is very essential at the present stage should have the following primary aims:—(1) To make India self-contained; (2) to increase the production of various manufactured articles and agricultural commodities; (3) to increase the purchasing power and the standard of living of the people; (4) to enable India to rank amongst the industrial nations.

"India should also have unrestricted power to enter into Trade Agreements with foreign countries in a manner which would be advantageous to her.

"The gravity of the problem of unemployment is not realised, in Bengal alone there being no less than 8½ million of unemployed people. The problem before India at a time when there is so much labour running to waste, is not that of finding labour-saving devices like the adoption of large-scale manufacture, the result of which would only be to throw out of employment a still larger number of persons, but to devise methods to absorb the energies of the partially unemployed and semi-starved millions who, by using their hands with which Nature has endowed them, have become, as Mahatma Gandhi recently remarked, almost like beasts of burden. Labour saving devices cannot bring about an improvement in the economic condition of the masses. It is not a case of dearth of labour and the necessity is to convert human labour into goods and this can only be done by necessary impetus being given to the development of industries on a small scale.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION

The question of subsidiary occupation is of very great importance to India as Dr. A. L. Bowley and Mr. D. H. Robertson have observed in their report, and it is a point for consideration as to how far such occupations are deserving of a certain measure of public support both on the economic ground that are adding to the sum total of economic activity and on the broader grounds of their social value. Along with a policy of protection, conditions must be created in which middle class and cottage industries can be easily carried on in competition with large-scale industries and for that purpose adequate State aid must be offered. The local as well as Central Governments should institute schemes for helping small-scale and cottage industries by establishing co-operative societies, etc. What is needed is a bold policy of expansion. It is equally essential that the Government should take action in consultation with and after securing approval of the accredited representatives of public opinion in the country."

ECONOMIC COUNCIL

An economic council which would help them to foresee and tackle with the complex economic problems of the modern world, which would engage itself in continuous study of current economic problems, of the development of trade and industry in each province, which would compete and co-ordinate the statistical and other information required by the Executive and the Legislature, which would invite the attention of both these to important economic changes and tendencies and which would suggest to the Government plans for solving fundamental economic difficulties as those connected with the stabilization of trade and the development of national resources, is the economic organisation suggested by Dr. B. V. Narayanswamy Naidu of Annamalai University in his paper on "Some Aspects of Economic Planning For India."

Dr. Naidu said that it was desirable that such a Council should have only the minimum of paid servants and that it should contain within itself leaders of industry and labour, experts in economics, popular leaders and the heads of departments of Government such as the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries. The survey and speeding up of production, the improvement of agriculture, the extension of irrigation, the spread of education and the general amelioration of the conditions of the mass of the people in town and country, the eradication of idleness, ignorance and indigence were noble ideals which no nation need be ashamed of setting up before itself. But true statesmanship and patriotism lay not so much in envisaging the future as in taking effective steps to make the dreams of to-day the realities of to-morrow.

SCOPE AND METHOD

Dr. H. L. Dey of the Dacca University, in the course of his paper on "Scope and method of Economic Planning in India" said that economic planning involved, firstly,a full knowledge and understanding of the specific environment which could be acquired mainly through the organisation of economic and statistical intelligence. Secondly, it implied the power of controlling the environment, which would be very much limited in their case by the safeguarded and special powers proposed in the forthcoming constitution, more especially those that related to the Reserve Bank, and also by the autonomy and particularism of the Provinces and the States. Another limitation was that set by the institution of private property. These limitations would suggest the scope and method of economic planning in India, which should consist at present of a five-year programme for 'the planning of planning.'

PLAN FOR RECOVERY.

Dr. P. J. Thomas of the Madras University in his paper on "A Plan For Economic Recovery" showed that the breakdown of purchasing power, which was the most disquieting factor in the present economic situation, could be remedied by a suitable programme of public works, which would not only increase employment and purchasing power, but would also provide the country with a better economic equipment. This was, he added, one of the most important aspects of economic planning to-day. A more comprehensive type of planning might not be practicable in the circumstances of India, but no serious objection could be urged against a cautious policy of loan expenditure on urgently needed works of public utility.

THE ESSENTIALS.

Dr. Gyan Chand of the Patna University in his paper on "Essentials of Economic Planning For India" urged the view, that he was for economic planning for India. But he saw that neither they had clearly understood what it meant and involved nor had they the means at their disposal for carrying out a far-reaching and comprehensive change like planned economy. He was also not for standing still.

Let them by all means, he suggested, re-distribute Government portfolios, enlarge the functions and utility of the Tariff Board, appoint marketing officers, and carry out economic surveys, make use of the fiscal convention to get better terms in international exchange, establish land mortgage banks and have demonstrations of improved methods of cultivation. These were all useful measures and they would have ameliorative effect. But let them not confuse the issues. If the peculiar conditions of their national life or some immutable laws of being make gradualness inevitable, let them proceed gradually, step by step, from precedent to precedent and build slowly but surely.

REMOTE POSSIBILITY.

Prof. D. G. Karve of the Fergusson College, Poona, in his paper on "Economic Planning For India" drew pointed attention to a few of the more important features and difficulties of planning in general and of planning in India in particular. The political, administrative and economic difficulties set forth by him threatened to make the practical adoption of a full-fledged scheme of planning in India only a remote possibility. As, however, things were latterly moving very fast for this country, he mentioned what appeared to be the most suitable objectives and methods.

They must aim in India at a much more balanced economy than their present one. By the careful selecton and assiduous development of manufacturing and commercial pursuits the needed balance must be imparted to Indian economy. They were genuinely apprehensive of the economic and political dangers of excessive or fitful protection, and for this reason as a general rule they would favour state regulation, if not actual state ownership, of protected industries. A scrupulous regard for the interests of labour and consumers, and the establishment of medium-sized industries were worthy objects of concern for the economic planner in India. Indianisation of banking and insurance, the promotion of internal migrations and external colonisation, the conclusion of trade agreements with all friendly countries on purely economic grounds and on as unrestricted a basis as possible, the greater protection of tenants, particularly in the U.P., and the Rayatwari provinces, the adoption of organised poor relief and other measures based on the principle of social solidarity, the gradual introduction of collective insurance among their industrial population and the general replacement of unregulated moneylenders by organised banking were a few of the most pressing objects of national economy which a comprehensive economic plan ought to attempt.

THE FALLACIES.

In his paper on "Fallacies of Economic Planning" Mr. Khegendra N. Sen of the Calcutta University discussed the question of Economic Planning as a phase of economic nationalism arising from post-War economic conditions and warned against a complacent assumption that it meant the end of the era of the pre-War competitive system. He traced the course of recent economic developments and concluded that though the future was yet indefinite, there were certain tendencies which pointed in the direction of a return to the competitive system on a more rational basis.

IS INDIA OVERPOPULATED.

In his paper "Is India Overpopulated?" Mr. H. Sinha of the Calcutta University discussed the validity of some of the tests usually applied for determining overpopulation, and described some practical devices for judging whether there had been any departure from the optimum with reference to which alone overpopulation or underpopulation could have any meaning. Some relevant statistics of real income per head were quoted in this connection. It was pointed out that fuller data were necessary in order to give a definite answer to the question whether India was overpopulated or not.—A. P.

CINEMA THEATRE IN JUBBULPORE TO LET

To let on lease in Jubbulpore from January 1st 1935, the existing 10 years lease expiring 31-12-34, the SUNDER VILAS THEATRE Jubbulpore. The theatre which is in excellent state of repairs is fitted with electric lights and fans and also with calotax ceiling to suit talkies. Best situation and really good fixtures and furniture. Also very convenient for dramatic performances, the accommodation and stage being large.

Write stating proposed terms and conditions to:

Messrs. MORARJI DHANJIBHOY, JHAWAHIRGUNJ, Jubbulpore.

NOBEL PRIZE FOUNDATION

Who Will Be Future Winners In India?

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

Mr. A. K. Seyne, librarian, Government Public Library, Allahabad, and author of "The story of the Nobel Prize Winners in Literature" delivered an interesting lecture on "Nobel Prize Winners in Literature" in the Overtoun Hall, Calcutta.

In the course of the lecture, Mr. Seyne said that in 1901 "Nobel Prize Winners" as a subject for a lecture could not have been ripe enough, it was then just like a small plant. In 1934, we find it like a full-grown tree spreading its branches all over the world. Every year we come across the names of some new recipients. This year's new recipients are Lugi Perandello, an Italian who won a Nobel Prize in literature and Norman Angell and Arthur Henderson who jointly won the Nobel Prize in Peace.

Every year five prizes are awarded in five subjects such as, Chemistry, Physics, Medicine, Literature, and Peace. India has already scored in two subjects out of five, through Dr. Tagore in literature and Sir C. V. Raman in Physics. Mr. Seyne in his list also included the names of Rudyard Kipling and Sir Ronald Ross. Rudyard Kipling, after all, was born in Bombay. Sir Ronald Ross, though a British remained long in India and carried out his researches in the Calcutta Medical College and he was ultimately awarded a Nobel Prize in medicine for finding out the real source of Malaria.

NOBEL PRIZES & INDIA.

Now what about the future recipients of Nobel Prizes in India, asked Mr. Seyne. The whole world is still obsessed by the personality and writings of Tagore. The works of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee are excellent, no doubt, but have not so far made themselves known beyond the bounds of India. At one time the poems of Dr. Iqbal of Lahore, through Mr. Nicholson's translation became widely known in Europe, so much so, that in many quarters people expected him to be crowned with a Nobel-laurel. It is now known to many that the name of Mahatma Gandhi was put before the Swedish Academy for a peace-prize, but it was turned down.

Kala-Azar is perhaps equally important and dangerous malady as Malaria. Dr. U. N. Brahmachar's name will never be forgotten in this connection, but the chance for a Nobel Prize on such a subject is missed, and perhaps missed for ever. Sir J. C. Bose is a deserving person for a Nobel Prize, but unfortunately no Nobel Prize is awarded in his subject. So let India wait for and strive for Nobel Prizes in Physics and Chemistry. Sir P. C. Roy has not been awarded with a Nobel Prize, but what Nobel Prize could be bigger and better than his own creation—"The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works" of Calcutta? A day may come when a concern like this will award prizes to the people of all nations after the Nobel Foundation.

Mr. Seyne rightly pointed out that the Nobel Prizes are being awarded since 1901, but since Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize, the name of Alfred Nobel, the Founder, has become a household word in India.

ALFRED NOBEL'S CAREER.

Then Mr. Seyne briefly described who was Alfred Nobel, how he invented dynamito and how at his death in 1896 left 90,000 dollars for founding of the Nobel Prize Fund. Mr. Seyne said that the "Statutes of the Nobel Foundation" is a very long one, but it is one of the finest documents of the world, and should be read by every educated man or woman of India. In one place in those documents Nobel says: "I declare it to be my express desire that, in the awarding of prizes, no consideration whatever be paid to the nationality of the candidates, that is to say, that the most deserving be awarded the prize, whether of Scandinavian origin or not."

Mr. Seyne said that very few people know that every year hundreds of inquiries reach the Swedish Academy as to how to get a Nobel Prize. It is required by the regulations of the Nobel Foundation that all candidates should be proposed by the Universities, learned bodies, or parliaments of the country to which they belong. Dr. Tagore's "Gitanjali" became known to the Swedish Academy through India Society, London.

Mr. Seyne concluded his lecture after giving a bird's eye view of all the Nobel Prize winners in literature.

So far in India nobody has either written a book on "The Nobel Prize Winners in Literature," nor has delivered any lecture.—United Press.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES CONFER

Communal Unions In Punjab Deplored

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The existence of two separate Unions of employees of one and the same Department was emphasised by the sittings here of the 3rd Annual Conference of the Punjab and N.W.F. Circle Posts and Telegraphs Hindu Union, just three weeks after the meeting in Lahore in the first week of this month of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Union which is the corresponding Muslim Union.

Bhai Parmanand presided over the Hindu Union Conference and in the course of his presidential speech he referred to the immediate problems facing postal employees such as retrenchment, new scales of pay, and the findings of the Enquiry Committee. He exhorted members of the Union to do their duty obediently, devotedly and patiently and bring their grievances to the notice of the head of their department, Mr. G. V. Bewoor. He urged the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs to consider the desirability of taking steps to guard the humble subordinates against oppression, tyranny and miscarriage of justice.

UNITE ALL UNIONS

Dr. Nand Lal, chairman of the Reception Committee said he was personally averse to the very idea of having sectarian or communal unions because they seldom succeeded in obtaining such constitutional benefits as the members desired. "It is thus painful to see that in one department there are three separate Unions. This Conference will, to my mind, be rendering a great moral and social service to its members and their departmental fellows of the subordinate service if it will honestly and lawfully attempt that there should be only one provincial Union in the true sense of the term."—A.P.

LLOYD GEORGE STICKS TO HIS CHARGES

War-Time Premier Maintains Marshal Petain Was Opposed To Disastrous British Offensive In Flanders

Major-General Sir John Davidson wrote as follows to "The Times" in mail week:—

"I have observed from recent statements in the Press and elsewhere that Marshal Petain, then Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies in France, is reported to have been opposed to the British offensive in Flanders in 1917.

This I know to be untrue, and I quote verbatim from a letter received by me from Lord Haig written on March 4, 1927, on the occasion of this subject having been raised:—

'I hope that the Official History will give the true story. The problem for us was how to prevent the Germans from attacking the French, who were then incapable of offering an effective resistance. The mere suggestion of 'a pause' in our attacks in the North at once brought Petain in his train to see me, and beg me to put in another effort against Passchendaele without any delay. Knowing as I did what the state of the French Army was in 1917 (for Petain told me more than once about his 'awful' anxieties) I felt thankful when the winter came, and the French Army was still in the Field.' "

L. G.'s REPLY.

Replying to the above Mr. Lloyd George wrote to the same journal as follows:—

General Davidson, in his letter states in reference to the report that Marshal Petain was opposed to the British offensive in Flanders in 1917, that he knows it to be untrue, and in support of his assertion he quotes a letter from Earl Haig written in 1927.

(1) Earl Haig does not state in his letter that Marshal Petain was in favour of the Flanders offensive being embarked upon. He only avers that once it was commenced Marshal Petain was in favour of its continuance.

(2) There can be no doubt in the minds of those who have examined available records that the French military leaders disapproved emphatically of the Flanders offensive. On this point I would ask leave to quote once more the extracts from the late Sir Henry Wilson's diary:—

(11th May) Went to see Petain. .....He is opposed to Haig's plans of attack..... He is opposed to big attacks, and favours small fronts and great depths....

(20th May) He told me that, in his opinion, Haig's attack towards Ostend was certain to fail, and that his effort to disengage Ostend and Zeebrugge was a hopeless one.

Sir Henry Wilson also states that on June 2 he had seen Marshal Foch, who 'wanted to know who it was who wanted Haig to go on "a duck's march through the inundations to Ostend and Zeebrugge." He thinks the whole thing futile, fantastic, and dangerous, and I confess I agree, and always have.....So Foch is entirely opposed to this enterprise, Jellicoe notwithstanding.

Sir Henry Wilson was at that time the liaison officer between Petain, Foch, and Haig. Does General Davidson suggest that Sir Henry Wilson invented these conversations? His diaries were published some time before Earl Haig's death, and there has never been any contradiction of the statements which Sir Henry Wilson made.

PETAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

(3) On the question of Petain's responsibility for the offensive being continued, I have examined with great care all the records of the War Cabinet and I can find no statement in any of the confidential reports given to us by the C.I.G.S. from the Army Headquarters that during the Flanders operations the French were urging us to attack without pause.

In the account written by Earl Haig's own private secretary of his chief's campaigns, obviously complied with full access to the late Commander-in-Chief and to his papers, there is no word said about repeated appeals by the French for the Passchendaele battle to be continued. In Sir Douglas Haig's dispatches there is nothing said about the French entreaties. Most remarkable of all, in the memorandum on the military position and prospect written for the Cabinet in October, 1917, Earl Haig does not inform us that the French Commander-in-Chief is entreating him not to pause.

Since my book on Passchendaele appeared I have been overwhelmed by letters from both officers and men who fought in that terrible battle. They all entirely support the accuracy of my statements. They are all so striking, and many of them so vivid, that I am thinking of gathering them together and publishing them separately. Such criticisms as I have read have come from men who did not pass through these horrible experiences.

Need For Strengthening Nationalist Party

Benares Meeting Will Decide Form Of Action Against J. P. C. Report And "Award"

BENARES, December 26.

Among those who have been invited by Pandit Malaviya for consultations regarding the future work of the Congress Nationalist Party are the members of the Working Committee of the All India Congress Nationalist Party and a few others.

FORMAL MEETING

Although their formal meeting is taking place only this afternoon at 2 p. m. those who have already arrived have been discussing among themselves the necessity of strengthening theCongress Nationalist Party and extending its work.

UPPERMOST POINT

Evidently the uppermost point before them is to decide the form of agitation against the Joint Select Committee, and the forthcoming Reform Bill as also the Communal Award.—A. P.

J.P.C. REPORT AND COMMUNAL AWARD

What Will "Nationalists" Attitude Be?

BENARES, Dec. 26.

Contrary to previous arrangement, the Congress Nationalist Party leaders commenced their consultations this morning at about ten at Pandit Malaviya's residence.

Mr. Aney arrived at night and participated in the meeting this morning. The meeting concluded at 11 a.m.

It is understood that the terms of the Joint Select Committee's Report were discussed, but no conclusion was arrived at, as to the form of resolution to be adopted.

The Communal Award, it is understood, was also discussed.

The meeting will be resumed at 2 in the afternoon, when resolutions on the Joint Select Committee Report, as also the Communal Award will be framed. It is presumed that the form of agitation against them will also be decided upon.

The following members of the Working Committee of the Congress Nationalist Party are attending the meeting; Pandit Malaviya, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Maulvi Abdus Samad, Mr. Jagatnarain Lal and Dr. Pramathnath Banerji. Besides these the following members of the Congress Nationalist Party are also attending:—Shrimati Shannodevi and Messrs. Sarju Prashad, Secretary, Bihar Congress Nationalist Party, Chplankant Bhattacharya, Dhiresh Chandra Chakravarti and Vishwanath Singh Sharma, Editor, Rashtra Bandhu, Calcutta.

Dr. Nanaqchand who is not a member of the Congress Nationalist Party is attending on special invitation. He told the Associated Press that he was in favour of modification of the Joint Select Committee report, and not for its rejection. As far as Communal Award was concerned, he was one with the Congress Nationalist Party.—A.P.

All-India Propaganda Against J.P.C. Report & Communal Award

BENARES, Dec. 26.

The Congress Nationalist Party leaders met again this afternoon at 3. Lala Faqirchand and Mr. Sathyarthi, President and Secretary respectively of the Punjab Congress Nationalist Party also joined the meeting.

It is understood that the discussion on the Joint Parliamentary Committee report and the Communal Award is continuing and that no resolution has yet been adopted. It transpires that the question of carrying out All India propaganda against the Select Committee report and the Communal Award is also under discussion.

The leaders will again meet tomorrow morning.

Mr. J. C. Gupta is leaving tonight for Calcutta.—A.P.

"AWARD" DAY AND CONFERENCE.

BENARES, Dec. 26.

It is understood that the Congress Nationalist leaders' meeting to-night has decided to observe an All-India Anti-Communal Award Day on January 27th when declarations against the Award will be made at meetings all over India. It has also been decided to hold an anti-Communal Award Conference at Delhi on February 16 and 17.

PARTY ORGANISATION.

The afternoon meeting was devoted mainly to the question or reorganisation of the Congress Nationalist Party. It is understood that it has been decided to open a central office at Benares.

Discussion on the J.P.C. Report will be resumed to-morrow morning when final shape will be given to a resolution on the report and the Communal Award.—A. P.

Ensuing Municipal Elections

APPEAL AGAINST COMMUNAL VOTING

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is extremely regrettable that the Municipal elections in Matunga and Dadar are assuming a communal turn. While I understand the enthusiasm on the part of South Indians on behalf of Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, the South Indian candidate in 'F' Ward, it passes my comprehension how South Indians, who in their own constituencies in South India, returned to the Legislative Assembly only Nationalist candidates in a thumping majority all round, can possibly vote communally in the ensuing elections. The election of Mr. Samuel Aaron, a Christian Congress candidate by a constituency comprising mostly of Hindus is a glorious record of nationalism shown by the electorates in the South and if in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay these high ideals are to be sacrificed to the desire, however righteous, of seeing their own man in the Corporation, the South Indian community would certainly be stultifying itself and betraying a feeling that outside their own homes, blood should always be thicker than water and personalities should be greater than principles.

I have absolutely nothing to say against Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, the South Indian candidate. He is possibly the best candidate that can be put forward by the community not only for the Municipality but for any Assembly. He has a good record of social service among the community in Bombay and there is no gainsaying the fact that within the Corporation he would serve the city of Bombay as well as any other public man. I would, however, appeal to my South Indian brothers to divide their votes between Mr. K. S. R. Iyer and the Congress Socialist candidates, Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas and Mr. J. C. Maitra.

The Congress Socialist Party, though having its inception only a few months ago, has given promise of a sound and solid record of unselfish and unalloyed public service. The party is at present putting up only seven candidates for the Municipal elections and each of these has acquitted himself well in the service of the country and during the last few years these young men have suffered and sacrificed.

The Congress Socialist Party's candidates deserve, therefore, the fullest support of the South Indian community and I earnestly appeal to my South Indian brothers in the 'F' Ward to support these two gentlemen as well.

—Yours, etc.,

K. V. PRABHU.

15 Telang Bhuwan,
Bombay, 19.

"The Liberal Revolt"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—During the last week-end the newspapers reading public have been treated to a sensational report of an alleged revolt in the Liberal Party on the question of changing the present creed of the Liberal Federation from Dominion Status to Swaraj. In fact there is no revolt on the part of any young Liberals. I am a young Liberal myself and can say that there are a number of young Liberals who are not in favour of the proposed change in the creed.

It is true that notice for moving an amendment on the above lines at the session of the Federation to be held in Poona on Friday next, has been given. So far as I know none of the young or old Liberals have been consulted by the mover regarding this important amendment excepting the gentleman whose name is given in the notice as the seconder and two or three others at the most. At the outset, I wish to emphasise the fact—that sufficient notice has not been given to the members of the Party. The change in the creed is, as I said before, a very important matter and I venture to think that the Federation will rightly refuse to be stampeded into agreeing to the proposed change. This move appears to be dictated not so much by any conscientious objection to the word Dominion Status as by a desire to facilitate co-operation between our Party and the Congress. Perhaps it is fondly hoped by the mover and the few Liberals who may have promised to support him that by substituting 'Swaraj' for 'Dominion Status' they would be able to bridge the gulf between our Party and the Congress; and, therefore, I take it that it is far from their object to cause any split in the ranks of the Liberal Party. I am perfectly sure that the jubilation of the Liberals' opponents over this alleged impending split will be found to be short-lived.

The Liberals are, as is very well-known, wedded to the policy of constitutional agitation and have never countenanced methods of direct action. The question of the ideal is clearly allied to that of methods and to depart from the present ideal would mean departure from lines laid down by those Liberal stalwarts Mehta, Gokhale and Banarjee. As regards the word 'Swaraj' it may be stated that it is a very elastic term and may be open to various interpretations. Moreover, it must be noted that the Congress has rejected the term 'Swaraj' in favour of 'Purna Swaraj' or 'Independence'. And I am sure my friends who propose to change in the creed are not prepared to go so far as that. Thus it is plain that the gulf between the Liberal Party and the Congress will remain as it is. There are certain Congressmen who will always make it a point to show that they are 'something' more than what the Liberals are in politics, and in this competition no honest Liberal can hope to succeed.

I quite realise that the White Paper and the J.P.C. Report have brought home to all those who really care for the progress of the country, the necessity of presenting a united front at this critical juncture and the object of the mover of the aforesaid amendment is obviously to facilitate the bringing about such a united front. In this connection may I point out that it is quite possible for the Liberals to co-operate with any other political Party, where the cause is common, without sacrificing their principles.—Yours, etc..

R. K. TATNIS.

Bombay, December 25.

"An Etcher's Impression"...

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In last Sunday's issue of "The Illustrated Weekly of India", the Editor of that journal drew the attention of the readers to the resemblance of two of my etchings, published in the issue of 16th December, to some picture-postcards, bought by one of the readers in Egypt ten years ago.

He concluded his paragraph with the sarcastic phrase that I had used the "pose as an inspiration." But what he did not say was that the particular pose, used in both the photograph and the etching, was drawn from a still older picture by Felicien Ropps and that hundreds of painters, sculptors, photographers and other artists before me have used this particular pose as an inspiration and hundreds of other artists after me will continue to do so, in spite of the writer's contempt for etchings, "which are not originals."

If ten years from now a layman happens to find one of my etchings together with one of the above-mentioned photographs, his conclusion might as well be that the photograph had been taken from the etching, the same as the "Illustrated Weekly" concluded from the comparison of the etching with the photograph, that the 'motif' of my etching had been taken from the photograph.—Yours, etc..

EARNEST HALPERN.

Taj Mahal Hotel.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union is singularly fortunate enough to be the recipient of a X'Mas present from the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in the form of the withdrawal of the recognition of the Union by the Agent. The recognition is said to have been withdrawn for certain matters published in the "Railway Herald", tht official organ of the Union, of the 17th November and 3rd December. In resorting to such a drastic step the Agent has no doubt been a little hasty which could be least expected of an experienced Administrato like Sir M. W. Brayshay, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. This Union has been enjoying recognition, though not so very advantageous to the workers, since 1927. Therefore, at least justice and decency demanded that the Union's attention ought to have been drawn to the offensive nature of the matters published and an opportunity given to the Union to make amends. The Agent did nothing of that sort but resorted to a step which will not be appreciated by any right-thinking man. This Union was for some time in the hands of Radical Communists and even then the Administration did not think it necessary to withdraw the recognition. Surely the present office-bearers of the Union are not worse than Communists.

After all Sir M. W. Brayshay cannot claim that the Administration of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is so perfect and faultless as to be immune from criticism of any kind and there was no reason for him to be so very zealous of the administration and sensitive over the matters published in the "Railway Herald". As the head of a big administration, and that even of a public utility concern, Sir M. W. Brayshay would have been credited with greater foresight if he had directed his attention to remedy the defects in the Administration.

The matter does not end there. There was a two days' complete stoppage of work at Dohad which was brought about by the bad handling of silly matter by the local authorities. The Foreman refused to give gate pass to a worker whose presence was indispensable for the cremation of the dead body of another worker who had died in the Railway Hospital causing a lot of trouble, inconvenience and loss to a number of other workers. The attitude of the local authorities was responsible for precipitating a big crisis out of such a silly matter inasmuch as the bad handling of the situation drove the workers to stop work for two days. An inquiry was held the report of which is still not out. In the meantime charge sheets have been given to five leaders at Dohad asking their explanation for absenting themselves without permission on these days. This is another action on the part of the Administration against the Union. Over and above these, Curfew Order has been proclaimed in the Railway Colony at Dohad. This show of force is unnecessary, since the conduct of the Dohad workers in the past has been simply peaceful, faithful and loyal, and there is no reason to expect any breach of peace there.

It would be in the interest of all concerned if the administration were to retrace the steps against the Union and be more just and reasonable in dealing with the grievances of the poor workers.—Yours, etc..

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ETHICS WINS VICEROY'S CUP

Willingdon Presents Trophy To Ardeshir

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

A. C. Ardeshir's Ethics won the Viceroy's Cup this afternoon, the placed horses being the Viceroy's Complet and H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Poughechev.

The Viceroy and Lady Willingdon and the Governor of Bengal arrived in state and the Viceroy presented the Cup to Ardeshir.

The vast gathering at the race course included Prince Ali Khan and many other Ruling Chiefs who arrived in the morning by air —A.P.

EMINENT SURAT PLAYWRIGHT

Navalram Centenary In March Next

BARODA, Dec. 26.

Arrangements are being organised by the Baroda Gujarati Literature Society to celebrate the centenary of Navalram, an eminent Surat critic and playwright, on March 9, 1935. Navalram's studies and appreciations reach high-water mark in creative criticism, at once enabling the artist to make the world more beautiful and teaching the critic to aim at acute constructive criticism. The Bombay University has prescribed his "Navalgranthalvli" as text for the students taking Gujarati for the B. A. Examination next year. Nor are Navalram's claims to recognition confined to his essays in criticism alone, since his vaudeville transcripts from life etched in his plays, prescribed for the M.A. Examination for 1936, amply repay perusal.

Finally, Navalram occupies an important niche in the temple of fame as a biographer of Kavi Narmad of Surat.—United Press.

FRACAS AVERTED

Precautions Prevent Clash

LUCKNOW, Dec. 26.

What threatened to develop into a Communal fracas was averted by the prompt intervention of the city Magistrate Khan Bahadur Mohd Bashir Siddiqui.

It appears that the owner of a house in which, it is stated a mosque is situated, wanted to reconstruct it, to which Muslims of the locality took exception on the ground that it would involve the desecration of their place of worship. They also made an application in the court that the owner of the house should be prevented from doing so. The owner, however, insisted on carrying out his intention, whereupon a threatening crowd assembled in front of the house.

The Police got scent of the trouble and headed by the City Magistrate, reached the spot just in time to prevent a clash. They eventually succeeded in dispersing the crowd without using force.

The house has been taken possession of by the police under section 145 Cr. P.C. pending settlement of the dispute by the court.—A.P.

STUDENTS' FATAL HOLIDAY TRIP

COCHIN, Dec. 26.

Two students, while cycling from Palghat on a holiday trip along the local "nettam" slope, collided against each other, and one of them dashed against a tree and fell into a deep precipice meeting with instantaneous death.

His comrade who received severe injuries is lying in a precarious condition in the local hospital.—United Press.

India Invites International Libraries Conference

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

Among the resolutions passed by the All-India Libraries' Conference is one inviting the next session of the Triennial International Libraries' Conference to India and requesting the executive of the All-India Library Association and the Indian Library Association to take necessary steps for the purpose.—A.P.

Inadequate Facilities For Research Work In India

VARIOUS INTERPRETATIONS PUT ON "PLANNING" BY WORLD NATIONS

Enlarging Of Activities Of Economic Association Urged

Prof. Vakil Examines British Economic Policy In India

PATNA, Dec. 26.

"The problem of unemployment of the middle and lower middle classes requires very careful consideration to enable the correct remedies being devised. If the army of young men continued in increasing number to seek and receive instruction under the present or any other system of education with a view only to find employment in Government service or to join a profession or business, a very large number of them are bound to be disappointed for the obvious reason that only an infinitely small proportion of such men can be absorbed in lucrative occupations. Some blame the present system of education without suggesting definitely to what extent the modification should be effected and how to do it. Some may say the remedy lies in having a Mustafa Kamal and absolute autocracy, others may pin their faith in complete democracy, but those who know the excesses and dangers of either and consider neither one nor the other desirable or possible to have, will advise to make the best use of what exists and evolve a practical scheme of economic reconstruction and educational reform which will cause no great upheaval in the old order of things."

Thus declared the Hon. Mr. S. A. Aziz, Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa, in opening the 18th session of the Indian Economic Conference this evening at the Wheeler Senate House, Patna.

Concluding he said that nobody of men could make larger and better contribution towards the solution of economic problems than themselves and none could welcome them more heartily than he did to the conference which he had the privilege and pleasure of declaring it opened.

Vice-Chancellor's Speech

The Hon. Mr. Justice Khwaja Mohamad Nur, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian Economic Conference, in welcoming the delegates said,—

"The Conference is meeting at a time when various economic problems are agitating the minds of the people. Legislation for inauguration of a Reserve Bank is an accomplished fact. Its formal opening is a question of few months. The controversy, which centred round its constitution and functions, has been settled, at any rate for the time being. The fall in the prices of agricultural produce, which commenced in 1929, is still facing us and the end of it is not yet in sight. Unemployment among the educated youths of the country is heart rending and no university can shut its eyes against it. No solution except economic planning of the country seems to me of any practical utility. It may be said that a problem like economic planning for India cannot be solved by theoretic discussions, even when they are conducted by men whose learning and experience give them special qualifications to deal with it. The method for solving it must depend upon the course of events which derive their significance from the working of historic processes and their being a part of objective situations. Speculations, however, have their use inasmuch as they help us to distinguish between essential and non-essential elements of the situation and concentrate the minds of the people on methods which accelerate the course of development inherent in the nature of things.

Prof. Vakil's Address

Following are the extracts from the speech delivered by Prof. C. N. Vakil of Bombay at the Economic Conference held at Patna:—

Neither the economic experience of the past nor the teachings of economic theory have proved a complete guide either in the understanding of the complex phenomena that have developed or in the search for their solution. Instead of this, we find gigantic efforts being made to restore order out of the prevailing chaos in different parts of the world on new lines with the consequence that the whole of economic life is gradually undergoing fundamental changes. On the one hand, we have the Russian experiment which involves a thorough overhauling of the social and economic structure and which has in view the communistic ideal. In order to achieve their ideals, the Russians have adopted a new method of economic approach, which has become popularly known as 'Planning.' Though his was ridiculed at first, the rest of the world, differing in their aims and policy, have however, found something to imitate in the Russian method, with the consequence that various countries are now adopting some sort of 'Planning' as the method to remove the existing economic ills. The paradox of capitalism manifested itself in its extreme forms in the United States of America. The Americans are trying to remove the anomalies of capitalism by 'Planning' without any idea of overthrowing the capitalistic order in the Russian sense. Italy and Germany, on the other hand, have developed a form of State Capitalism, which also has 'Planning' as its principal method. We are thus presented with a clash of ideals, and therefore of actions, and though 'Planning' seems to be the common feature, its place and significance varies considerably in the scheme of things in the different parts of the world where it has been adopted; in consequence, the word 'Planning' has acquired a variety of shades of meaning, which are rarely clear to the minds of those who use it, with inevitable confusion in the current discussions on the subject While this confusion lasts what is clear, however, is the fact that the principle of 'laissez-faire' is dead, and that the functions of the State in the economic sphere are considerably enlarged.

INFLUENCE ON INDIAN ECONOMIC SITUATION.

My present purpose is to trace the existence of an Empire Economic Plan and see its influence on Indian Economic policy. We have literally to trace such a plan by putting together the various measures which have recently been adopted, for he Empire Economic Plan is essentially different from the Soviet Plan. Unlike the Soviet method, the Empire Economic Plan is not outlined as such beforehand; nor is it meant to be worked out within any defined time limit as in Russia. Unlike the Soviet Plan therefore, the existence of the Empire Economic. Plan must be traced from the deliberations of different Empire Conferences, the pronouncements of Empire Statesmen the definite actions taken in different countries in important economic matters, and from the general trend of opinion in Great Britain. Unlike the Soviet Plan, there is in the new Empire scheme no intention to revolutionise society in the interests of workers and peasants. But there is every intention to make the Empire one large economic unit, working in co-operation apparently for the benefit of its component parts, but really presenting a strong organised front to those outside the Empire unit. Besides the strictly economic considerations underlying this scheme, it has thus obviously an important political significance, and how each of these factors will react on the other, is more than one can predict, but it certainly a matter which cannot be ignored.

BRITISH ECONOMIC POLICY IN INDIA.

So far as the economic policy of this country under British rule is concerned, it is well known that in the matter of trade and industry, British policy with free trade as the method was in operation in this country till 1924. The second stage is marked by the adoption of the principle of discriminating protection in 1924, when a definite departure in the industrial and commercial policy of the country was made. While this system is still in its infancy, it has been super-imposed, as it were, by the new Empire policy of which we have already spoken. In the field of finance, it is equally well known that since 1899, the sterling standard has been in operation in this country though different names have been given to the system. The continued opposition to the adoption of the Gold Standard in India in the past, the ratio controversy and the linking of the rupee to sterling since September 1931, are instances of the way in which British financial policy has worked in this country. The constitution of the Reserve Bank shows that British or Empire Policy will be imposed in this matter in the future as in the past.

In India, the acceptance of preference for British goods in schemes of protection under the threat of withdrawal of protection, the acceptance of the Ottawa Trade Agreement in spite of general opposition to it in the country, the linking of the rupee to sterling, the control over the Reserve Bank, the commercial and financial safeguards in the Federal scheme and the proposed statutory Railway Board independent of the future Federal Legislature—these and similar measures are illustrations of the trend of events explained above; they can be understood and even appreciated from the point of view of the Empire in the light of recent developments; and at the same time the opposition to them in this country, can also be equally easily understood and appreciated, due to fears justified by past experience and current knowledge.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Measures for the improvement of the economic conditions of the rural population were considered at a Conference of Ministers and officials of Central and Provincial Governments held in April last. An intensive programme for developing marketing facilities for agricultural products was considered to be the measure most likely to lead to substantial results. A scheme of marketing surveys as a preliminary to devising methods for the better marketing of agricultural produce was now been formulated, and it is expected that the work will be started soon. The position of the farmer is to be further improved by legislation for the relief of debt and by other measures. Some of this legislation which is still under consideration has aroused acute controversy and will be discussed by this Conference. The C. P. Debt Conciliation Act passed in 1933, was amended this year: the C. P. Money-lenders' Bill has become law; and schemes to start Land Mortgage Banks have been formulated in Bombay and Bengal.

PROTECTION TO INDUSTRY.

In the matter of trade and industry, in spite of the fact that as in other parts of the world they are passing through a period of severe depression, the new departure in State policy has resulted in the growth of new industries on the one hand and of possibilities of trade in certain directions on the other. Though the protective policy inaugurated in 1924 is still in its infancy and has revealed many defects in working, it must be admitted that large industries like those of steel and cotton would have suffered a severe setback in the absence of protection, and that new industries like those of sugar and matches would not have come into existence or flourished. The Ottawa Trade Agreement with the United Kngdom was followed by a Commercial Agreement with Japan, efforts are now being made for fresh agreements with other countries, and certain interests in Great Britain are arranging to get special privileges in trade. A trade treaty with Burma which is to be separated under the Federal scheme, is in contemplation. Trade Delegations have recently visited Africa and Afghanistan and Indian Trade Commissioners have been appointed in London, Hamburg and Milan, and are likely to be appointed in a few other centres in the near future.

In the financial sphere, apart from the controversial issues such as the control of the Reserve Bank or of the exchange rate of the rupee or of the exports of gold, we may say that the creation of the Reserve Bank of India may supply a long felt want for the co-ordination of the money market in this country with our currency policy, and generally give an impetus to the growth of a sound banking system.

SWADESHI SPIRIT IN THE PEOPLE.

While these illustrations indicate the nature of the activities of the State in economic matters, it may be pointed out that the people on their own behalf have also taken an active interest in the economic development of the country. The creation of the Swadeshi spirit corresponds to the 'Buy British' slogan in Great Britain and is an essential complement to the policy of protection. The All India Spinners' Association has done useful work in connection with one important

(Continued on page 11).

LIGHT SHOWERS IN KASHMIR

Western Disturbance Causes Local Rain In Baluchistan

POONA, Dec. 26.

The western disturbance has caused local rain in Baluchistan and Kashmir and a few light showers in Northwest Frontier Province and is passing away eastwards through the extreme north. A few falls of rain have also occurred in Tenasserim.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Kalat and Sonamarg half an inch each and Harnai, Dras and Victoria Point one quarter each.

FORECAST.

Scattered light showers will occur in Kashmir and Punjab Kumaon Hills.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-12-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours.—.033 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.6 degrees 1.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.1 degrees 3.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 136 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-12-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.2deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

One Year For Robbery In Imperial Bank

KARACHI, Dec. 26

The City Magistrate, Karachi, convicted all the six South Indians who figured as accused in the recent Imperial Bank Robbery and sentenced them to an aggregate term of imprisonment for one year each.

The facts of the case are that on November 2 a bailiff of the Judicial Commissioner's Court went to cash Rs. 2,500 in notes at the local branch of the Imperial Bank.

While he was engaged in social talk with the man on the counter, two of the accused who were prowling there pounced upon the bag containing the money and ran away.

The accused will be taken to Hyderabad (Sind) where they will be tried for some other offences, committed in the town.—United Press.

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VITOPHENES

The swift sure remedy for shattered Nerves.

CASTOPHENE MFG. CO., (India), Post Box 2187, Bombay.

The Maharajah of Gondal replying to the address of the people on the occasion of the celebration of his Golden Jubilee.

COUNTESS FIGHTS FOR LOVER

Refuses To Give Up Married Captain

A Countess who is entitled to a life interest in £1,275,000 asked Mr. Justice Bennett in the London Chancery Division in mail week to set aside a deed of separation which she entered into last year with her husband, Count Jacques de Pret-Roose, of Gaddesby Hall, Leicestershire.

She alleged that she was induced to excute the deed by the threats of her husband to take their two children to Belgium his native country, and prevent her from ever seeing them again, says the "News-Chronicle."

Count de Pret-Roose denied any threats and declared that in all the negotiations his wife had independent legal advice.

The Countess's address was given as Berkeley House, Mayfair.

£4,000 A YEAR FOR HUNTING

Sir Patrick Hastings, K. C., for the Countess, said the parties were married in 1924. The Count was then about 35 and had a small private income—some hundreds a year.

The Countess was 20 years of age of enormous wealth. She and the Count lived together until 1932.

The Countess gave her husband £4,000 a year for his hunting and polo and she paid the expenses of the home.

Sir Patrick Hastings said the Countess became very fond of a married man, Captain Clarke, who had since been divorced, the Countess being named as the co-respondent.

"They were very fond of each other, and if the Countess were free they would marry," said counsel.

In October, 1932, the Count told his wife that her association with Captain Clarke must cease and she went to London to make up her mind what to do.

THE ALLEGED THREAT

On Nov. 1 (continued counsel) the Count said that, unless she gave up her association with the captain, he had decided to go to Belgium, take the children with him, and she would never be allowed to see them or have any communication with them.

He told the Countess's sister it was purely a question of money and, if adequate financial arrangements were made, he would not take the children away.

On November 30 the Count saw the Countess again. She had said she was not prepared to give up Captain Clarke.

He said she could have the children for six months a year provided he got the £8,000 a year for their education, etc., (which she had already provided for) and she paid him £3,000 a year, to be increased to £5,000 a year in a year or two.

She was also to allow him the use of Gaddesby Hall. She was to maintain herself and was to be entitled "to keep her own clothes." (Laughter.)

That was the deed she now sought to cancel.

Sir Patrick said the deed contained a "Rose v. Rose" clause each side agreeing not to take divorce proceedings in respect of anything that had heretofore taken place.

The hearing was adjourned.

The following dates have been fixed for the bye-election to fill the vacancy in the Patna Division Non-Muhammadan Urban constituency of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council caused by the death of Babu Rajeshvari Prashad:—Delivery of nomination papers January 8, scrutiny of nomination papers January 9 and polling January 28, 1935.—A. P.

The Maharaja of Gondal, who celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign recently.

MURDERED FOR 2 ANNA SUBSCRIPTION

Refusal To Pay Leads To Brutal Crime

SHEIKHUPURA, Dec. 23.

A murder which followed the victims refusal to pay a two anna subscription has led to the conviction of a father and his son, the former being sentenced to transportation for life and the latter to detention till the rising of the court.

The first accused Pandit Moulak Chand, who is a Brahmin by caste, is alleged to have demanded a two anna subscription from an Arora gentleman of the village of Danewal, and on the latter's refusal a quarrel ensued in which the victim was belaboured to death.—A. P.

LUCKNOW SWADESHI EXHIBITION PLANS

(From A Correspondent).

LUCKNOW, Dec. 26.

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition organised under the auspices of the Lucknow Swadeshi League, has chalked out an enviable programme to make the exhibition of a representative character, having all the chief industries in the country directly and adequately represented in the exhibition.

With a view to attain this object the Committee is sending out its representatives on an extensive tour of all industrial centres in the country. In Rajputana north and southern India Pandit Harish Chandra Bajpai and Babu Nawal Kishore Bharghava are going to visit Jodhpur, Jaipur, Surat, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Baroda, Poona and Bangalore.

Messrs. Saligram Tandon and H. Dutt are visiting Benares, Patna, Calcutta, Murshidabad and Dacca while Messrs. Chandra Prakash Lal and Yusuf Ali will tour Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar and Ludhiana.

The Committee further decided to render reasonable financial assistance to deserving small scale swadeshi manufacturing concerns to enable them to participate in the exhibition.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT AGRA

(From A Correspondent)

AGRA, Dec. 26.

A strong committee has been formed under the presidentship of Seth Achal Singh to make the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition to be held under Agra Congress auspices in the middle of January a success. This exhibition is the first of its kind in Agra. Any enquiry may be directed to the president.

HARIJAN WORK IN RAJPUTANA

Economic Survey Of 118 Families Was Taken In October

The following is the report of activities of Harijan Sevak Sangh in Rajputana.

Seven mixed Bhajan Kirtans were held and five Kathas from religious scriptures were recited to Harijan gatherings in Harijan Mohallas.

Mahatmaji's Birthday celebrations were held at the Bagar Harijan Ashram Sagwara (Dungarpur) on 2nd October in which Caste Hindus mixed freely with Harijans. The Ashram workers exhorted the Caste Hindus to shed "untouchability" and the Harijans to give up liquor and carrion-eating.

MIXED SCHOOL OPENED.

Admission was secured for 84 Harijan students in ordinary public schools. A Mixed Day school was opened at Khadlai by the Bagar Harijan Ashram, Sagwara in the Dungarpur State.

HELP TO HARIJANS.

Two Harijans were secured employment, and 100 Harijans were employed in the building-contruction works at Nareli Sewashram.

Sweets were distributed to 74 Harijan children.

Seven Harijans' children were fed at Nareli Sewashram on the occasion of the Dashera festival.

181 Harijan students were supplied books, slates, pencils, etc. free of charge and 17 Harijan students were supplied ree sets of clothes.

409 Sanitary rounds were taken in Harijan Mohallas and the imperative need of cleanliness was explained to them.

837 Harijan pupils were supplied cases of washing soap free of cost.

542 Harijans took vows of abstaining from carrion-eating and 58 Harijans gave up drink.

22 Harijan meetings educative propaganda meetings were also held.

WORK IN BIKANER.

The Bikaner Committee carried out an extensive propaganda for Harijan service during the Gandhi Week.

Eight Magic Lantern displays were given by the Ajmer Committee showing the evil effects of drink. The same committee preached amidst 3,000 Regars on a ceremonial occasion (Gangoj) against the habit of incurring heavy expenses on marriage, death and other like ceremonies.

A meeting of the Chamars was held at the instance of the Jhunjhunu (Jaipur) Committee. It was attended by about 500 representatives from the Jagir villages of Bisau, Mandawa, Navalgarh, Mukandgarh, Dundlod and of Jhunjhunu. The Harijans (Chamars) took vows against carrion-eating and fixed up a communal penalty of Rs. 11 for each defaulter.

774 Ailing Harijans were given free medical aid and 24 free visits to Harijan patients by doctors and Physicians were arranged and nearly all the sufferers recovered.

An economic survey of 118 Harijan families was taken.

The Board and its branches spent during the month under review a sum of Rs. 1,599-7-6 on Harijan Welfare Work.

JAMALPUR LABOUR UNION

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 25

The opening ceremony of the Jamalpur Labour Union house for exercise was opened by Mr. Jayantilal Thakore. A short history of it was then read. The main object of the Union is to cultivate the mental and general abilities of the millhands.

Mr. Jayantilal Thakore advised the workers to leave off bad habits and to lead a pious and happy life.

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BIHAR SOCIALISTS & KARACHI RESOLUTION

Move To Organise Kisan Sabhas & Unions

PATNA, (By Mail.)

It is understood that the Council of Action of the Bihar Congress Socialist Party which met here on December 22, Mr. Abdul Bari presiding, has recorded its conviction that in order to give effect to the Karachi Congress resolution on fundamental rights and economic programme educating the masses in its principle was not necessary, but that they should be organised into Kisan Sabhas and labour unions with a view to bring organised pressure on the power that be for the achievement of their objects. The Council of Action also opined that the peasants should be organised for the immediate realisation of their demand for the amendment of the Bihar Tenancy Act in favour of the peasants, particularly the deletion of the certificate and salami clauses, freedom for attachment in execution of rent or money decrees instead of agricultural resources and portion of a peasant's holding considered to be just sufficient to maintain an average peasant family. It further opined that reduction in rent and land revenue by atleast 50 per cent. should be sought and feudal and semi-feudal hires and illegal exactions for all labour should be abolished.

RIGHT TO STRIKE

Another resolution relating to industrial workers passed by the Council of Action was that labour unions should be given the right to strike and picket, compulsory recognition of the union by the employers and demanded living wages for 40 hours' work in a week. The resolution further urged for the prohibition of employment of children of school-going age, and women and children under 16 years, or those suffering from infectious disease.

The Council accepted the resignation of Babu Ambika Kant Verma and appointed Babu B. P. Sinha as the general secretary.—A. P.

ECONOMIC EXHIBITION

Will Give Fillip To Small Industries

PATNA, Dec. 26.

The Economic Exhibition in connection with 18th session of All-India Economic Conference was opened to-day by Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz Minister to Bihar and Orissa Government, in Patna University Senate House.

The Exhibition has been divided into seven sections—factory industries, cottage industries, mineral wealth, agricultural products, forests, co-operation and veterinary.

The exhibits have been carefully collected for purpose of disseminating useful information regarding economic condition of the country, and giving incentive to small capitalists to open factories on a small scale.—United Press.

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Cheerful Outlook In The Yarn Market

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN DEMAND FROM ALL IMPORTANT CONSUMING DISTRICTS

Bombay, Dec. 26.

The Yarn Market has remained firm and fairly steady throughout the whole past week and prices have shown further improvement to the extent of quarter of an anna per lb., in almost all kinds of yarns.

In the case of Indian yarns, the undertone continues to remain healthy and whilst turnover is very restricted on account of the Holidays, the feeling continues to remain more cheerful than for the last several weeks.

There has been further improvement in demand from almost all important consuming districts but most of them have been offering lower prices even yet and actual sales therefore resulting have been very limited.

Dealers, however, have been busy in making sales amongst themselves more or less on a speculative basis and up-country buyers have been making purchases in the hope of obtaining better prices after the holidays.

Cotton prices have shown further improvement with a better tendency and naturally, therefore, a better feeling has prevailed in the yarn market throughout the whole past week.

On the whole the outlook seems to be more hopeful and whilst we do not expect further improvement in prices in the near future we believe there will be some further improvement in demand from consuming centres.

ENGLISH YARNS

There is no special change to report in this class of yarns. In sympathy with further improvement in prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns, prices in Manchester yarns have improved for delivery from stock. As for forward positions, business is extremely difficult on account of much higher prices quoted by Manchester.

JAPANESE YARNS

There has been further improvement in spot goods on account of limited stocks and small arrivals during the past few days. Demand from consuming centres has been showing improvement not only in Grey Single and twofolds, but also in Mercerized yarns and naturally prices have advanced further. Turnover both in Japanese and Shanghai yarns has continued to remain very satisfactory. Sampin have shown further improvement in sympathy with cotton whereas Exchange has remained unchanged.

ART SILK YARNS.

Italian prices have remained unchanged during the week. Demand for 150 Den. Italian has continued to remain satisfactory from almost all consuming districts but owing to scarcity of supplies consumers have been obliged to take to Japanese qualities. There has been good turnover during the week for Japanese yarns particularly 150 Den.

Reports have been received of heavy arrivals of Japanese Art Silk yarns in Madras by the iucoming steamer and this has naturally affected the prices in Southern markets to the extent of half an anna per lb. during the last few days.

There has been moderate demand for Art Silk yarns from the Northern Markets but prices do not show any material improvement. In the local market prices for Japanese yarns have remained unchanged with fairly good undertone and dealers and consumers mostly confine themselves to purchasing ready stocks, for fear of competition between Japanese and Italian qualities.

Owing to scarcity in 150 Den. Italian qualities some forward business has been arranged in Japanese yarns for nearer shipments but for distant shipments dealers are still afraid and are not willing to make purchases except at very low prices.

The undertone in Art Silk yarns continues fairly healthy. Cloth sales in the consuming districts are reported to have shown further improvement during the week. The future outlook is more hopeful than for the last several weeks.

INDIAN YARNS

Our Mills have been showing firmer attitude on account of further improvement in cotton prices and also due to very satisfactory sales position. Prices in the local market for all Indian yarns have also shown further improvement during the week.

Comparatively, there has been more improvement in finer counts than in Coarse counts. It is however reported from almost all important consuming districts that owing to sharp advance in prices of yarns, consumers are hit very hard in as much as they are not able to get any improvement in prices of their cloths whereas they are asked to pay much higher prices for their yarns.

Some of the weavers are reported to have closed down their looms and are said to be taking to fields or other lines in as much as they are not able to make both ends meet. Up-country Mills are reported to have made further sales at prices which leave fairly good margin to them. The future tendency is hopeful.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Collapse Within Two Or Three Months Predicted

Manchester (By Mail.)

It will be remembered that out of the 55 per cent of the value of current exports from Germany to the United Kingdom certain deductions specified in the Anglo-German Payments Agreement were to be made before any proceeds of current trade were available for current debts due from German importers to United Kingdom exporters.

It is probable that the sterling value of Sondermarks sold by the Bank of England will be one of the largest deductions. Another deduction which may assume very considerable proportions is the value of German goods imported into the United Kingdom as the result of private compensation or barter arrangements for the direct exchange of German goods as against United Kingdom goods, as this method is considered in certain quarters to be the most conservative manner of trading with Germany at present. Furthermore, arrangements of this nature appear to have been increasing very considerably in volume of late, says a correspondent in "M. G. Commercial".

Suggestions have been made that the Anglo-German Payments Agreement is not giving the desired security to British exporters and British creditors, and it is predicted that a collapse will occur within two or three months.

Mention was made in the agreement that the Reichsbank would make every endeavour to expedite the liquidation of the outstanding debts, and of Sondermarks, by realisation of outstanding German commercial claims on the United Kingdom, whether by credit operations or otherwise.

FAILED TO MATERIALISE

These German commercial claims were understood to refer to Germany's balances in the United Kingdom, but so far they have failed to materialise. The agreement has been in force a month without any circumstantial evidence of the existence of these German commercial claims.

The elusiveness of these German commercial claims, together with the almost certainty that Sondermarks will fail to be completely liquidated within the stipulated period of three months from November 1, 1934, appears to indicate clearly that the 55 per cent of the favourable German export balance, whatever it happens to be, will be so heavily mortgaged that an exporter would have little justification in shipping more goods to Germany until the position becomes clearer.

HEAVY SLUMP IN SHARES

According to a Berlin report of November 27, a heavy slump occurred in foreign shares and bonds on unconfirmed rumours that they may be requisitioned by the Reich Government. The report adds that 275,000,000 of such shares and bonds are said to be in the hands of Germans, and the suggestion is that the German Government should obtain these securities and sell them abroad, utilising the foreign currencies obtained in the sale for the repurchase of the Saar mines from the French.

The requisition of foreign securities for the benefit of a nation is not without precedent, and if Germany is prepared to do this, an operation of this nature for the benefit of her overdue debts to the United Kingdom would establish her bona fides and obviate any necessity for a clearing agreement.

Furthermore, Germany could then continue to import the semi-raw materials and other goods requisite for her national economy. At the same time suppliers would have some assurance that there was a reasonable chance of their receiving payment.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Dec 25

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20 21
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Jawar Rs. 10 12
Bajara Rs. 14 16
Gram Rs. 16 18
Tilseed Rs. 36 45
Linseed Rs. 27 30
Moog green Rs. 18 20
Moog black Rs. 10 12
Lintal Rs 16 18
Tuar Rs. 17 20
Oil cakes Rs. 18 20
Cottonseed Rs 10 12
Maka Rs. 5 8
Dhana Rs. 20 28
Chilies Rs 108 134
Ghee Rs. 240 260
Kappas Malwi Rs. 57 58
Kappas Nimadi Rs. 55 57
Kappas Anjad Rs. 57 58
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 100 108
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 80 97
Cotton Broach opening per candy of 784 lbs. 235
Cotton Broach closing per candy of 784 lbs. 234
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs 10/8
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7
Wheat Chapad per bag of 90 srs. 1/12
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 9 as. to 1/12
Brook Bond 8 as. to 1/4
Bharmal 6 as. to 1/4
Chandara Brand 8 as. to 1/8
Otur Brand 5 as. to 1/4

Shares:—

100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 45
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 109
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 189
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd ord 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd pref 112
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 103
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 5
100 Binod Mills Ltd 145
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 3
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 2
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 30
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 14
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1

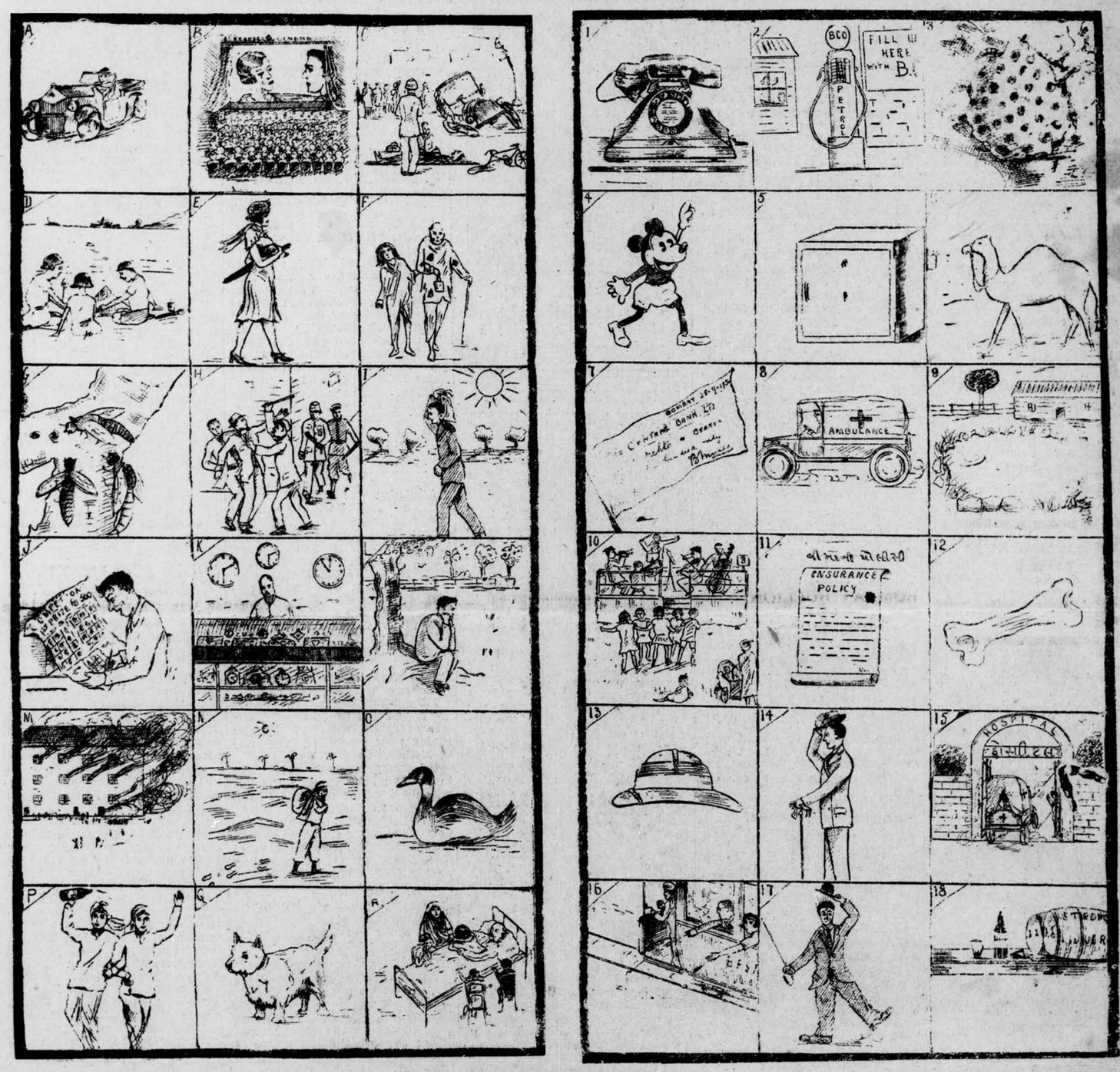
ATTRACTION COMPETITION

1st Prize Rs. 500

2nd Prize Rs. 200

3rd Prize Rs. 100

Consolation Prizes Rs. 200



This competition will be found most interesting by young as well as old and at the same time it is so simple that every reader can take part in it. There are two sets of pictures, one on the left marked A B C shows persons, creatures or articles for whom objects in illustrations on the right marked 1, 2, 3 have some usefulness or attraction.

As for instance bone is generally considered to be an attraction for dog. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against illustration "O" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize.

Remember to send your entries before 9th January, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 9th January, 1935 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the 'Bombay Chronicle', 'Bombay Samachar' and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 17th January, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Clues.	Illustrations.	Clues.
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	12
I		R	•

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 9th January 1935.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 4 POINTS

London And Liverpool Markets Closed

STEADY TONE IN NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Dec. 26.

On Wednesday, all London and Liverpool markets were closed on account of Christmas.

TRADING FEATURELESS IN N. Y. COTTON.

The New York cotton market ruled slightly easier on some speculative selling. Price movements were narrow and trading was featureless.

ARGENTINE LINSEED EASY.

Argentine Linseed was easy.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY.

The New York Stock Exchange was very steady but the London Stock Exchange was closed.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Dec. 26.

Previous closing	12.70
To-day's opening	12.67
Difference	—.03
To-days' closing	12.66
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Dec. 26.

The market was closed to-day.

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May Rs. 233-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 26.

Cotton displayed very little activity owing to the absence of much interest and also because of holiday abroad. The general tendency was slightly easier on southern offerings and little liquidation of December otherwise

FOREIGN MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, Dec. 26.

London and Liverpool markets were closed today.

movements were rather narrow and trading featureless.

May was traded in at the opening at 12.67 i.e. 3 points lower than the previous closing. Prices declined on some speculative selling and liquidation but subsequently the market steadied with quotation hovering around the opening level.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.66 with a decline of 4 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 26.

The following were the opening ranges

January	(12.56/12.55) 12.42/12.41
March	(12.68/12.67) 12.59/12.59
May	(12.75/12.74) 12.68/12.67

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 26.

There was no business in Broach cotton at night.

KOMBAI CARDAMON MARKET

The Secretary, Cardamom Krishigars Sangam, Kombai, wires under Wednesday's date:—

The result of to-day's auctions are:—Prices per Thulam of 810 tolas weight: The Ungarbled Estate Bulk Tharaipadams 21, Nominal Malabar Storepadams 22 to 24, Gandhipara Mysore 36/2, Gandhipara Special Assortment 30, Sold 450 Thulams. The market is steady. Crop size is dwindling.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 26.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 31/8; Highest Rs. 31/10; Lowest Rs. 31/7; Closing Rs. 31/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 36/3; Highest Rs. 36/6; Lowest Rs. 36/2/6; Closing Rs. 36/4.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 23/8; Highest Rs. 23/9; Lowest Rs. 23/5/6; Closing Rs. 23/8.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 23/12; Highest Rs. 23/13/6; Lowest Rs. 23/9; Closing Rs. 23/13.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

His Majesty King George of Greece, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Major Levidis, Lt. Commander Edmonstone, and Mrs. Sands arrived at Government House on Wednesday.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec. 26.

Previous closing	4.94 3/8
To-day's opening	4.94 1/2
To-day's closing	4.94 1/4

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec. 26.

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 11.81. Prices eased under liquidation and local selling with the price falling to 11.75 at noon.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 26.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 26.

The following were the opening rates

General Motors (dol 31 1/8) dol 32 3/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 3/4) dol 10 5/8

U S Steel Common (dol 36 3/4) dol 37 3/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 81 7/8) dol 82

BOMBAY BULLION

LATEST RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 26.

11-0 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	64 6 0
Silver Magsar	64 7 0
Silver Posh	64 10 0
Gold ready	34 14 0
Gold Magsar	34 14 3
Gold Posh	34 15 3
Sovereigns	21 14 6

The London Bullion market was closed to-day.

HINDUS PROTEST AGAINST PUNITIVE POLICE TAX

Appeal To Celebrate "All-India Ajudiya Day" On Jan. 6.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26.

The Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha in a statement to the press says that January 6 (Sunday) 1935 has been notified as an "All-India Ajudiya Day" for holding protest meetings for condemning the action of the U.P. Government and sympathising with the Hindu residents of Ajudiya.

The Secretary says:

News has been received from the Hindu Sabha, Ajudiya that the District Magistrate of Fyzabad has issued notice to collect Rs. 40,000 as Punitive Police Tax and Rs. 45,000 as compensation tax to be awarded to 44 Muslim alleged sufferers at the recent communal riot in Ajudiya within 10 days of the issue of notice dated 22nd December 1934. The Hindu Mahasabha appeals to Hindus of India in general and to provincial, district and local Hindu Sabhas and other Hindu organisations in particular to hold protest meetings on the day specified above.—A.P. Special.

HORRID PATRICIDE

Burns Father And Jumps Into Well

COCHIN, Dec. 26.

The news, of how a misunderstanding led to a wordy fight between father and son of a Gowda Saraswath Brahmin Community at Maala and ended in hot blows, has been just received.

The father fell senseless and the desperate son burnt the house to ashes and plunged into a well to commit suicide. But the neighbours saved him and handed him over to the police.—United Press.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE PACT

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, stated on December 13, that the main difficulties connected with an Indo-British Trade Pact had been surmounted and that an agreement would be settled at an early date. Mr. Runciman further announced that the agreement would not deal with the actual rates of duty on particular commodities, but would lay down the principles to be followed in fixing Indian protective duties on United Kingdom goods, including textiles and other merchandise subject to protective duty. Britain on her part had, Mr. Runciman added, given certain assurance in return.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT

The brief interrogations that followed the statement of the President of the Board of Trade were significant. A member enquired if Mr. Runciman was aware of the feeling in Lancashire that the terms should be disclosed before the Indian Reforms Bill passed its second reading. Mr. Runciman replied that he was in touch with the representatives of Lancashire. Another member asked if Lancashire manufacturers, in addition to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, had been consulted.

Mr. Runciman's reply was that the industries concerned were fully represented at a conference that very morning. Sir Joseph Nall (Conservative-Hulme) took the interpellations a stage further by asking whether in the Indo-Japanese Agreement the duty was reduced from 75 to 50 per cent. while in the present case the reduction was merely five per cent. and he understood that that had not been agreed upon; to which there was no answer.

Outside the House of Commons, Lord Derby, in a speech at Southport, said that the pending commercial treaty with India constituted the acid test whether India was prepared to show goodwill towards Britain.

MORE THAN POTENTIAL DANGER

The expected has come to pass, only with more precipitancy than was expected. In commenting on the subject in 'Indian Finance' of November 17, we said that the danger of converting fiscal policy from a matter of principle to a matter of bargain is becoming increasingly apparent all over the world.

In India, it is very much more than a potential danger, as the bargain is made for this country by others and extraneous considerations are often imported into India trade treaties.

When the first statements about the negotiations were made in the House of Commons by Sir Samuel Hoare, Indian Commercial bodies, wise in the wisdom of experience, took alarm at another official project of British-Indian commercial reciprocity and asked that India should be made aware of the nature of the negotiations. The Government of India have given an assurance that the salient features of the proposed Pact, as soon as a basis of agreement is reached, will be placed before the public.

"FAIT ACCOMPLI".

In view of Mr. Runciman's statement in the House of Commons the treaty is for practical purposes 'fait accompli' and India will in the near future be presented with a settled pact.

In this case there is every cause for grave concern, bearing in mind Mr Runciman's categorical statement that the actual rates of duty on particular commodities would not be dealt with, but that the agreement would lay down the principles to be followed in fixing protective duties on United Kingdom goods. British politicians are indeed, dissatisfied with the Commercial safe-guards. —"Indian Finance."

C.I.D. INSPECTOR'S DEATH MYSTERY

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

Mystery surrounds the death of Sardar Ganga Singh, C.I.D. Inspector, says an Amritsar report, whose dead body was recovered from a canal near Head Works yesterday.

It is stated that Sardar Ganga Singh went out early in the morning, but nothing being heard of him till afternoon his relatives lodged information with the police who in course of search discovered his body which bore marks of injury on the forehead and other parts.

No arrest has yet been made in this connection.—United Press.

Strange Story About Holy Book In A Building On Fire

KARACHI, Dec. 26.

According to a "Alwahid" report, a strange phenomenon was witnessed in the village of Nazirabad, which has become the talk of the town.

It is reported that a devastating fire broke out in the house of a Muslim Zamindar. Before the conflagration could reduce the building to ashes, the inmates managed to vacate it. Suddenly, the elder of the family was reminded of a copy of the Holy Quoran which lay inside on a table. He made a bold dash in to the blazing house to fetch the same. He managed somehow, to come inside the house where the Quoran lay. He was surprised to find the entire room was ablaze, excepting the Quoran, which was as intact as ever. The man picked it up and that very moment the flames disappeared as if by magic. He ran to the outside door, when the Quoran vanished from his hand in the air. All were surprised at the occurrence and bowed in reverence.

The fire once again raged and gutted the entire building. The man who received a number of burns is being treated in the local hospital.—United Press.

THEOSOPHY BRINGS LASTING PEACE

Dr. Arundale's Address At Madras Annual Convention

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

Dr. Arundale, in his first presidential address, paid homage to "two great Theosophists" who had passed away, Annie Besant on September 20th, 1933, and Charles Webster Leadbeater on March 1st, 1934; "Upon the Theosophical Movement," he said, "each has left an indelible and magnificent mark."

As for the Theosophical Society, Dr. Arundale proceeded, "It is, or should be, an outward and visible sign of the One and Indivisible Life; and its purpose is to draw within the one of those innumerable diversities whereby we learn to realise the One's transcendent wealth and glory.

"Each individual member may well be a devotee of his own cherished and particular diversities. He may well be their fervent and even fiery champion. But he must also ever be an ambassador from them to that of One which is their and his King. Let him worship in the pantheon of his idols, but no less must he worship at the shrine of their source. The Theosophical Society proclaims the Fatherhood of the One amidst the Brotherhood of the Many." "Thus established in strength we are able to bid a brave au revoir to those whose splendid lives have seemed so indispensable both to the unfoldment of Theosophy and to the virility of the Theosophical Society."

FORWARD MARCH

"Thus, on the firm foundations of the past we take up joyously our work in the present, and move forward to the future with eager anticipation".

Dr. Arundale said that since the foundation of the Society in 1875 over 140,000 persons had been admitted to membership, and 2860 branches chartered. To-day the Society was still over 30,000 strong, with over 1,200 branches, and with prospects of a steady increase throughout the world. Although the Society is organised in nearly fifty countries, the President mentioned numerous others in which he wished to see new sections established in the cause of universal brotherhood and therefore of universal peace.

Having introduced, his Seven Year plan for the development of the Society's work, Dr. Arundale commented.

"I look forward with very great confidence to the future, both because of the growing need of the world, and of its increasing consciousness of that need, both for Theosophy as the Science of Life and for Theosophy as the basis of a happy socias organism.

LASTING PEACE

A fine scheme of reconstruction without Theosophy may well give temporary relief. But only with Theosophy will it bring about lasting peace and enduring prosperity.—A.P.

KARACHI WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Delegates Pour In From All Parts Of India

KARACHI, Dec. 26.

Fifty delegates to the Women's Conference from all parts of India arrived in Karachi to-day including Mrs. Cousins Mrs. Aruna Asafali and the Rani of Sherkot. Besides delegates, a large number of women have come from the Frontier province to attend the Conference. The All-India Womens Conference Exhibition was opened to-day by Rajkumari Amritkaur. A meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Women's Conference was held this morning presided over by Rani Rajwade. Educational and social resolutions to be moved in the Conference were discussed. Another topic which engaged the attention was the need for a common language in India. It was urged that time limit should be fixed whereby all speeches and discussions should be conducted only by a common language decided on. A strong case was made for Hindi as the most suitable language to serve the common purpose. But that did not deter the delegates from conducting deliberations in English.—(A. P. Special).

REVIVE AYURVEDA

(From A Correspondent.)

HUBLI, December 26.

The Seventh All-Karnatak Ayurvedic Conference opened its sessions this afternoon in the Mallikarjun Theatre, which was specially decorated for the occasion. About 250 delegates from all parts of Karnatak, 200 Reception Committee members and a large number of visitors including several ladies attended.

GOVT.'S BIAS OF AYURVEDA.

Rao Bahadur Krishnarao Valvekar, Chairman, Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates and visitors said: The Ayurvedic system of medicine dated far back into Vedic times. Several factors contributed to its decadence. Our present rulers' apathy is the main factor. Our rulers propagated Western science giving it all sorts of encouragement and support, opening medical schools and colleges offering service while they forbade their servants from administering Ayurvedic herbal medicines. Luckily the times are now changed. The Government is no longer prejudiced against the Ayurvedic system. Municipalities and Local Boards are left free to help Ayurvedic Institutions.

Proceeding the Chairman advised the Vaidyas to be in touch with modern inventions to incorporate useful portions of Western science in their system of diagnosis and treatment. Concluding he exhorted the Vaidyas and Doctors and public men to repeatedly memorialise the Government and urge the public bodies and private individuals to help the opening of Ayurvedic schools and pharmacies for collecting herbs and making them cheaply available to the suffering public.

Mr. B. V. Deowekar, of Jubbulpore, President-elect, was formally elected.

NEED OF RESEARCH.

Doctor Gore, well-known Allopathic practitioner and surgeon of 31 years' standing, then delivered the inaugural address. He said in the consideration of physical sciences, truth ought to transcend all local patriotism. The need of the day was evolving of a harmonious system incorporating both the Eastern and Western sciences. He suggested to take steps for creating a class of research workers for achieving the desired goal.

The President then read a few salient passages from his long erudite printed speech.

The sessions adjourned till tomorrow. Dr. M. S. Samaj, opened the Ayurvedic Exhibition this morning in the Lamington High School premises.

(Continued from col. 7).

keep the central office informed of the work done in each place.

This would result in live and continuous work throughout the year by the members of the Association in different groups, and when the result of such work is pooled at the end of the year at the time of the Conference, we shall certainly have something of which the Association and the Conference can be proud. This will also enable those who for one reason or another, are not able to attend the Conference to contribute indirectly to the success of the Conference and of the work of the Association, because they would at least be in a position to help the study group in the local centre by their co-operation. This work should as far as possible be done in co-operation with Economic Societies or similar organisations, if any are in existence at any centre. These study groups should also be able to obtain the help and co-operation of Government Departments and of Commercial bodies in their work. By some such arrangement, which is in no way revolutionary and which would enable us to develop gradually from the existing nucleus that we possess, we should be in a position to make our opinion both weighty and valuable, to raise our status high in public esteem, to make the membership of the Association a matter of pride and privilege, and to make its work in general a thing which those concerned cannot afford to neglect. In organising on the lines I have suggested the financial aspect has been borne in mind; though there will be some additional office expenditure, it will be within our means and will be worth while. It should not be difficult for us to be able to increase our membership if our work improves, in which case increased fees will more than meet the additional expenditure. The work of the local centres will automatically attract interested persons who will be willing to join the Association.

INADEQUATE FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH WORK IN INDIA

(Continued from page 8.)

village industry and its work is now to be supplemented by the creation of the All India Village Industries' Association which will look after other cottage industries. In the case of large industries, though all is not well, we find a movement in some cases towards a joint organisation for common purposes, particularly for marketing the product and eliminating unnecessary competition as in the case of cement and sugar. The Cement Marketing Company of India is a well organised pool, which has full control over the marketing of the cement manufactured in India because all cement factories have joined it.

WANT OF ADEQUATE FACILITIES IN INDIA.

The amount of literature issued in connection with each important economic problem in important world centres on the one hand, and the amount of work required to be done in each problem with reference to this country on the other are so vast that it is absolutely necessary to have specialists in each branch. Whereas comparison is often made between the work of economists in this country and that of economists in the West the important fact is often forgotten that whereas in the West specialisation in each branch is both facilitated and encouraged, two or three teachers are required to be masters of all branches of Economics in the Universities and Colleges in this country.

Moreover, in other countries, academic work is supplemented by or encouraged by the organised work of other bodies; for example, political parties, commercial organisations or specially endowed research institutions engage highly trained workers for the study of current economic problems from their resepective points of view. There is a natural process of action and reaction between the strictly academic workers and the non-academic workers in the matter of investigation and research in economic problems, which results in a constant criticism of one another's point of view, ultimately resulting in the establishment of truth. Besides educating public opinion by means of their publications, such bodies provide leaders of thought with useful material. Very often, such work anticipates and creates a demand for public enquiry, or supplements the work done by Government; sometimes, it covers fields wholly ignored by Government and in any case, it affords an intelligent corrective to data and opinion made current by those in power.

DIFFICULTIES OF RESEARCH WORK.

The reserch worker is at present in many cases, considered a nuisance, causing disturbance in the existing routine of things in these departments and bodies. He is often suspected as an agitator or as a spy who may misuse the information. Moreover, with few exceptions, the attitude of highly placed persons, either officials or commercial magnates, with reference to a research worker, is neither pleasant nor encouraging. With the growth of democratic institutions in this country, government departments and other parties would do well to realise that the petty-mindedness, which usually characterises their attitude in this matter, is responsible for the accumulation or formation of prejudice which might well be removed and prevented by welcoming bona-fide research workers and giving them due recognition and facilities. (h) The encouragement by governmnt and commercial bodies to societies and associations doing organised research work. (i) The improvement of existing government machinery in the matter of collection and publication of economic and statistical information and of expansion in those cases at least in which the magnitude of the work is such that private effort may not succeed.

So far as private effort is concerned, the suggestions made above cannot be carried out unless those in possession of wealth, realise the full significance of this work in the interests of the country and are willing to spare funds for the purpose.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

So far as the Government effort for carrying out some of the suggestions made above is concerned, it may be admitted at once that the authorities in India are quite alive to the urgent need of improving and expanding their existing machinery and of giving facilities to private workers. The unfortunate part, however, is that their action is not in consonance with their ideas; financial and other considerations have come in the way of improvement and expansion, and the usual redtape mentality comes in the way of giving facilities to private efforts. In fact in some cases, this mentality acts as a positive hindrance as explained above. The hesitating attitude of the authorities, in the matter of economic investigation and research, compared with an obvious desire to do something, may be seen from the fact that three important reports on the subject have been issued in recent years without, however, any substantial result. The Indian Economic Enquiry Committee reported in 1925 in favour of a scheme for an Economic Survey of the country and for the institution of Central and Provincial Statistical Bureaux. It was unfortunately left to a statistician and an economist to strike the bottom out of the scheme from its very inception; for one is not in a position either to understand or appreciate the attitude of Mr. Burnett-Hurst in his minute of dissent to the scheme of Sir M. Visvesvaraya. Nothing came out of this; in the meanwhile, however, other countries were developing special economic organisations, both for expert advice and investigation to help the executive in their work. In order to advise the Government of India on the best method of doing similar work in this country, Sir Arthur Salter, Director of the Economical and Financial section of the League of Nations, was invited to this country. His report issued in 1931 outlined a scheme for an economic advisory organisation which involved the creation of a Central Economic advisory Council as well as Provincial Economic Advisory Councils, each assisted by an expert staff for the purpose of advising the respective governments on current economic problems.

THE WORK OF THE INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

While criticising the existing agencies for the formation of economic opinion in the country and making suggestions for their improvement, I would be failing in my duty if I did not ask the members of the Indian Economic Association and of this Conference to think of ways and means by which they can play a more active and a more useful part in this national service. The two important ways in which the Association has been doing its work for the last 18 years are the publication of a Quarterly Journal and the holding of an Annual Conference in co-operation with the Universities. Without in any way disparaging the work of our Editorial Board of the Managing Editor of the Journal at Allahabad, I think it would be easy to agree upon the proposition that there is great room for improvement in the quality of the material published in our Journal and also in the time of its publication. The Annual Conferences have provided meeting places for an exchange of views, chiefly for academic workers and those interested.

I however venture to make a few suggestions, which may form the basis of discussion, and if adopted, by general agreement will, I hope, enable us to improve both these features of our work.

In the first place, we may organise local centres, chiefly in University towns or other places wherever suitable arrangements are possible. The members of the Executive Committee who, as a rule, belong to different University centres, may undertake each in his own sphere to organise such a local centre. In other places, other organisers should be found. The object of the organiser in each centre should be to bring together the members of the Indian Economic Association resident in the local area and those few selected persons, who by their knowledge and experience or position, are likely to help in the formation of a study group. This group so formed, may arrange for weekly or fortnightly meetings for the frank discussion of problems. The discussion should be preceded by an original study or investigation of the problem by one or more members of the group. The subjects of such study should be in the first place those fixed for discussion at the ensuing Conference and secondly those of local interest. The ultimate result of such discussion may be a paper either jointly written by some members of the group or by an individual. So far as future conferences are concerned, the papers submitted will have thus been the result of systematic study and mature deliberation. At the same time, there may be other material resulting from such study and discussions, which may well find a place in the Journal. If in course of time we find that this system works successfully and that we have more material than we can afford to publish in the Journal, we may think of arranging for the issue of special bulletins on special topics. Arrangements will have to be made for some contact between the centres during the course of the year, so that each may be aware of the progress of work in the other. In some cases, one centre may be in a position to help another by the supply of information or advice. The Annual Report of the work of the Association would then contain information regarding the work in different centres, which means that the centres will have to

(Continued in Col. 5).

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1934

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"FULLEST ADVANTAGE OF INDIA'S WEAKNESS TAKEN"

'Reforms' No Harbinger Of Goodwill Says Jinnah

"If India Unite Now J.P.C. Proposals Would Be Back Number"

Muslim League President Refuses To Talk Till He Sees Party Leaders

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League and the newly-elected Muslim representative of the City on the Legislative Assembly, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning by s. s. "Conte Rosso." His sister, Miss Fatima Jinnah accompanied him.

Mr. Jinnah, who is stated to be the man holding the balance of power in the new Assembly between the Government Benches and the Congress Party, refused to say anything definite either as regards an Independent Party, or his attitude towards the Congress Party, when approached for his opinion by a representative of the "Chronicle."

The Muslim Leader, who left India six months ago, after recovering from a severe illness, looked very cheerful and healthy, after his European tour. He refused to say whether he would take a lead in convening an All-Parties' Conference to consider the J.P.C. Report.

When questions were put to him one after another, he smilingly continued saying: "I really cannot say anything at present, unless I meet the leaders of the various parties."

Hope for Unity.

In the course of a small but cryptic statement he said:—

"I think I have already expressed my views regarding the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. I cannot at the present moment say anything definite as to what I am going to do, until I have met the various parties. It is difficult to forecast any programme at present, considering the fact that I have been in England for nearly seven months. I have been keeping in touch with the movements in India and I find that great changes have taken place. Let us hope that India will stand united."

Asked as to what his immediate programme would be in India, he said that he did not know and added, "I am sorry, I have nothing very spicy to give you."

What He Said to Reuter?

Mr. Jinnah, in the course of his interview with Reuter on the J.P.C. Report said: "It will not work successfully, will not secure real or whole-hearted support from any responsible politician in British India, who can command and be able to concentrate public opinion in its favour. It certainly will not bring about goodwill between British India and the Indian States or between India and Great Britain."

Continuing he said: "At the present moment the British Government is in a position to force any constitution they like upon India and one cannot help expressing the feeling of regret that the fullest advantage has been taken of India's weakness. The principal aim of the scheme is how best to maintain British supremacy and paramountcy, and not to grant a real measure of self-government to India."

"The question is," asked Mr. Jinnah, "Can India even now unite and present an agreed alternative scheme? If that were possible, even the Select Committee Report may soon be a back number like the Simon Commission Report."

J. P. C. REPORT UNACCEPTABLE TO MUSLIMS

Disappointing In Extreme Surat Association Declares

(From A Correspondent)

SURAT, Dec. 25.

The Muslim Political Association of Surat passed the following two resolutions recently on Joint Parliamentary Committee Report and Separation of Burma:

The Association expresses its dissatisfaction at the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report as most disappointing and unacceptable in as much as it falls much too short of even the most conservative expectations of India, and, indeed, of the Many solemn declarations and promises repeatedly made.

The whole scheme underlying the Report has not only no semblance of Dominion Status, for which repeated promises were held out, but appears to be mainly conceived in a spirit of distrust of Indians.

The unique and unprecedented dyarchical method with which the Police Department is proposed to be transferred may be quoted as one of the many instances of it.

SADLY DISCONCERTING

The question of All India aspirations apart, the Association as a Muslim body finds the Report sadly disconcerting for the evident reason that while the interests of a small body of the members of the All India Services, and those of British Commerce are so well protected by Statutory safeguards, those (and some of them of vital importance) of the great Muslim Community rest on the precarious basis of the instruments of Instructions, which lack statutory binding force, and are further whittled down by the dubious caution "as far as possible."

Relying on the sense of justice and love of freedom of the great English Nation the Association, however, still hopes and trusts that the proposals will be so modified as to make them possible for the Muslims to work them in a spirit of cordiality.

SEPARATION OF BURMA

The following resolution of The Muslim Political Association Surat on the Separation of Burma was next passed:

In view of the fact that a large number of Muslims of this District and its surroundings have vested interests in Burma and almost ancient commercial relations with that country, and who rightly claim a large measure of share in the building up of the commerce of that Country, the Association views with concern the proposal for the separation of Burma; and emphatically urges that, if Parliament deems it fit to approve of the separation, safeguards, similar to those contemplated for the protection of British Commercial interests in India, be embodied in the constitution in the interest of Indian Commercial interests in Burma, without which they are bound to be adversely affected.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah returned to India on Wednesday morning by the Italian Boat "Conte Rosso." Mr. Jinnah photographed with his sister.

The ex-King of Greece (centre) was among the notable arrivals by yesterday's Italian Mail Boat. He was received on behalf of Lord Brabourne by Major Vaux, Military Secretary to H. E.

Bholanath Chalks Out Plan For Medicos

Urges Transfer Of Medical Department Should Be Real And Not Sham

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26.

In a short speech Dr. Ansari, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the President and Delegates from all parts of the country who are attending the 11th session of the All-India Medical Conference which opened in the Hindu College this morning.

After reading his Presidential Address, Colonel Bholanath appealed to private practitioners to join the Medical Association and make it a success. We appealed to them to join the Indian Medical Research Institute which was a private institute and was no rival to the Government Research Institute.

The Conference then elected 10 members each from the Reception Committee, Delegates and Central Council, who along with the ex-Officio members will form the Subjects Committee. Papers were then read in the Scientific section.

Among the delegates present were Drs. Patel and Jivraj Mehta of Bombay, Drs. Mody and Atal of Lucknow, Miss Natarajan, Miss Kirani, Mrs. Satyapriya, Majumdar, Mr. J. K. Sen Mr. S. C. Sen and Captain Chaudhuri of Delhi.—United Press.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

In the course of the Presidential address of the eleventh All-India Medical Conference, Col. Bhola Nath I.M.S. said:—

Our critical survey of the communique of 1928 has brought out the three future stages of medical reform which you have to fight and struggle for.

First, you have to demand rendition of the 102 so called residuary posts of the communique.

Secondly, you should demand that the release of 90 posts should be made a reality and not a sham.

Thirdly, that the transfer of the medical department should be made a living fact and not a farcical comedy.

When you have struggled through these stages your goal will be in sight. There will be only 200 military officers left in the civil department. With the effective transfer of medical department they are bound to be absorbed in the provincial cadre.

When that much desired and happy event comes to take place it will be time for the D. G. I. M. S. to receive his "conge" from the Government of India and bid good-bye to the fair heights of Simla.

INDEPENDENT MEDICAL PROFESSIONS.

I have devoted a large portion of my address in dealing with the official side of the medical profession.

In this, please do not for a moment imagine that I have neglected the independent profession. I have done this for two reasons. In the first place I do not make any distinction between the official and non-official medical professional and secondly because I firmly belive that the medical officialdom rather than the so-caller official medical profession is the chief and only barrier which stands in the way of the Independent Medical Profession. Unless that barrier is removed and the path is made clear, you as independent profession cannot make a headway.

In the long and weary struggle which I have outlined so far, you as private practitioners have a part to play and a very important part.

In the journey which we have undertaken together, I have assumed the arrival of a stage when some at least of the barriers are removed and the medical department is infact and completely provincialised.

WORK IN PROVINCES.

You have therefore to work provincially. Your work lies in the Provinces. The most important requisite for provincial work is the formation of strong powerful provincial branches of the Indian Medical Association, with live and active branches in all districts and even villages in all provinces.

Organise and consolidate medical opinion in your province. Don't permit cleavage in your ranks into official and non-official medical profession. I am aware that the service man fights shy of the Indian Medical Association. He would rather stand aside and let somebody else do the dirty work for him and he to enjoy the fruit of your labours.

CZARS AT SIMLA.

But in this, gentlemen, he is not a coward, he is not his own master, he is cowed down by the tyranny of the "Czars" at Simla.

The tyranny of the "Czar" is coming to an end at Simla as it has disappeared elsewhere.

The other man whom the "Czars" are trying to divide from you is the licentiate. Don't desert the poor man, he has done the pioneer work of the profession. There are over 25,000 of them all over India who are doing most useful work in urban and rural towns. The uniformity of education and qualification is only a device to create division in your ranks. The licentiate is a part of you.

Having secured the solidarity of your profession you set to work. The ministers are your own men, the provincial legislature is your own, secure their good will and support. Then you have the public opinion and public press, secure their co-operation and support also. Having made sure of your allies and support, convince them that in matters of medical relief and sanitary reform the co-operation and help of the independent Practitioner is most essential in order to popularise and extend the state measures of medical relief especially in times of great national disasters such as floods, earthquakes, famine, epidemics and great wars.

To be able to render assistance to the government of your province I should advise you to organise medical relief measures, enlist freely for army reserve forces.

Your offer of honorary services as surgeons and physicians in provincial hospitals and dispensaries will be most welcome. You will be most useful as registrars of birth, vaccinators and health officers in rural areas. The Municipal bodies and district boards who generally live from hand to mouth will be only too glad of your voluntary services.

Your willing co-operation will help to enlarge the scope of medical relief and result in economy.

There is enormous scope for work in maternity, child-welfare nursing, first aid, health inspection of school children, sanitation and so on.

To enable you to render professional services efficiently to your country and the state, you demand the recognition of your status. If the registration or qualification imposes certain obligations on the recipient it confers on him certain privileges also. These privileges are your due as registered private practitioners, such as the granting of certificates for recruiting, invaliding, of civil servants, of examining medicolegal cases.

You should further demand that the undue and unfair competition which is going on at present between the struggling

(Continued on page 3.)

RLY. UNION LEADER ARRESTED

Bombay Lawyer Asked To Defend Him

DOHAD, Dec. 26.

Mr. D.L. Nandurbarkar, Secretary, B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees' Union, has been arrested by the police at Godhra Railway Station, in connection with the recent labour trouble in the Railway Colony, and consequent promulgation of an order by the District Magistrate prohibiting public meetings of workers.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, a Socialist leader of Bombay and a leading lawyer, has been summoned for defence.—United Press.

KARACHI STRIKE FIZZLES OUT

KARACHI, Dec. 26.

The Strike engineered by the Loral Transport Carriers' Association after one day's success, when business was practically brought to a stand-still, fizzled out, the advocates of the strike having realised the seriousness of the situation.

They are of opinion that the strike was a huge success despite their grievances remaining unredressed, because they were able to exhibit their discontent to the authorities.

They will once more, it is understood, launch a strike on January 15 if their representatives who are conferring with the authorities return dissatisfied.—United Press.

The Princes of Kathiawar recently met at Rajkot and decided to join the Federation.

SPLIT IN C. P. MINISTRY

Nationalists Think It Undesirable To Continue Coalition With Democrats

NAGPUR, Dec. 26.

The C. P. Ministry is once again heading towards a crisis.

It appears that three members of the Nationalist Party which has in conjunction with the Democratic Party set up the present ministry consisting of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Khaparde and Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu, have sent in a requisition for an early meeting of the party to discuss the question as to whether or not it is desirable to continue the coalition with the Democratic Party.

The C. P. Hindi members are already agitated over the removal of Pundit Mishra from the office of the Presidentship of the Jubbulpore Municipality. The Shetkari Sangh group of Dr. P. S. Deshmukh has also promised to support any motion of no confidence that might be brought in by the Leader of the opposition.

The Muslim group in C. P. Council is also dissatisfied with the ministry and it is not unlikely that a motion of no-confidence will be tabled against the Ministry when the C. P. Council meets on Jan. 21 next.—U. P.

Plague is reported to be raging furiously in Borsad town and as a result people are vacating it.

LABOUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS J. P. C. REPORT

Executive Council Will Discuss Question On Jan. 2

NAGPUR, Dec. 26.

The Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress will meet at Nagpur on January 2, next.

Amongst the subjects that will come up for discussion at the meeting are the attitude to be adopted by the Trade Unions towards the J. P. C. report, the question of wage-cuts and retrenchment and the release of Mr. M. N. Roy and other Labour leaders.—U. P.

SATARA DISTRICT CONFERENCE

Votes For Rejection Of J. P. C. Report

SANGLI, Dec. 26.

The 7th session of the Satara District Conference was held yesterday at Bilashi (Sitara) presided over by Mr. N. V. Gadgil of Poona, the newly elected member of the Assembly. The session was attended by about 100 District Congress workers and thousands of peasants from the neighbourhood.

After Mr. Charankar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee has delivered his speech, Mr. Gadgil, in the course of his Presidential Address criticised the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report as absolutely worthless and pleaded for its complete rejection. He said that he agreed with Mahatma Gandhi that freedom was not likely to be given by the English nation. He asked the educated classes to be in closer touch with the masses and lead them not in a spirit of superiority, but in a spirit of service.

The session terminated at 12 p.m. last night after passing about 25 resolutions, including one of rejection of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. This session had peculiar importance, being held after three years.—A.P.

EX-KING OF GREECE IN BOMBAY

Father Of Princess Marina Comes For Three Months' Stay In India

Among the arrivals in Bombay on Wednesday morning by the Italian Boat s.s. 'Conte Rosso" was Ex-King George of Greece with his equerry Major Levidis Dimitri.

The Ex-King, who is over forty years of age, is a keen sportsman and takes great interest in big game hunting. He has come to India for a three months stay.

He, and the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland were officially received on behalf of the Governor of Bombay and were driven to the Government House.

The Ex-King has received several invitations from the Indian Chiefs to visit their States and take part in Big Game hunting. He left for Calcutta, where he will be the guest of the Viceroy. Later he will tour all over the country.

Ex-King George is the father of Princess Marina, the bride of the Duke of Kent. He is a cousin of King George the Fifth.

Airmail Arrivals

KARACHI, Dec. 26.

Airmail from Singapore arrived at 7/50 and from Lahore at 7/40 this morning while the Tata airmal arrived last evening.

The airmail for Croydon left at 9 a.m. to-day.—A. P.

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